HOUSE VOTES NEUTRALITY REVISION
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Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

★ 1 STAR EDITION

Vol. XVIII, No. 273 — NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

National Browder Drive To Open

Petition Campaign for Thanksgiving Day to Start Tomorrow

PUSH DRIVE HERE OVER WEEK-END

Tomorrow is the opening day of the nation-wide Thanksgiving petition drive for the release of Earl Browder, the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder announced here yesterday.

The all-out push to obtain signatures before Thanksgiving Day for presentation to President Roosevelt has enlisted the support of thousands of volunteer petition collectors throughout the nation. At factory gates, street corners, union halls, shops, offices, churches and homes signatures will be solicited to secure the release of the imprisoned anti-fascist leader, imprisoned on a passport technicality.

Hundreds of volunteers will pour into the city's streets here over the week-end, the committee revealed, and tens of thousands of signatures are expected in these two days alone. At the conclusion of the drive the petition will be presented to President Roosevelt. All petitions, the committee announced, must be returned by Nov. 28 to its offices at 1133 Broadway in this city.

CAN OPEN GATES

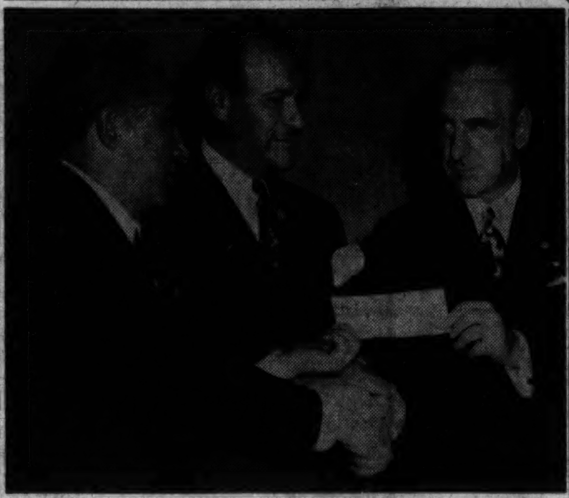
Securing thousands of signatures is "an absolute necessity if we are to gain the immediate release of Earl Browder," the committee's statement stressed.

"The Free Browder campaign has now reached the point where the petitions can be the key to open the gates of Atlanta penitentiary," declared the committee statement. "Let us be frank on this matter. Earl Browder's freedom depends on the work of every progressive man and woman, every progressive organization. We are confident that Browder's friends and all friends of justice will do their part."

Many thousands of signatures have already been collected on petitions, including scores of prominent persons in all walks of life throughout the nation.

Sponsors of the petition consist of Josephine Truslow Adams, Tom Mooney, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Col. Charles Erskine Scott Wood, Harvey O'Connor, Richard Wright, James Waterman Wise, Arturo Giovanitti, Art Young, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Sara Bard Field, Rev. F. Hastings Smyth and hundreds of others.

Nazis Mass for New Offensive; Red Army Holds Moscow Gains



Aid to Britain: British Children and other victims of Hitler bombs in England will be the beneficiaries of the $50,000 check presented to the British War Relief yesterday by the CIO Furriers Joint Council at a Hotel Pennsylvania luncheon. The check is the second such contribution to the Allies by the Union, a $50,000 donation for the Russian War Relief already having been presented. Left to right: Joseph Winogradsky, general manager of the Joint Council, Julius Green, president of the Fur Association, and Robert Appleby, representative of British War Relief.

(Story on Page 4)

—Daily Worker Photo

Zero Weather Seen Forcing Hitler to New Drive

VILLAGES RETAKEN

Soviets Inflict Terrific Casualties on Foe in Large-Scale Battles

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Soviet planes bombed military objectives in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and Riga, former capital of Latvia, yesterday, causing fires and explosions, according to the Russian Agency Tass.

The agency also said that several Axis planes penetrated the Moscow area yesterday and last night and indiscriminately bombed non-military objectives, causing casualties.

KUIBYSHEV, Nov. 13 (UP).—Swarms of German tanks and infantrymen are rolling across frozen mud into positions for another big assault on Moscow and their scouting parties already are stabbing at the areas won by the Red Army in the past week of counter-attacks, war dispatches said today.

(The Moscow radio was heard in London broadcasting that furious fighting raged in Crimea where, "despite heavy losses, the enemy launches new attacks daily." The Germans tried to outflank Kerch, on the Eastern tip of the Peninsula, but were beaten back in a battle in which the air force of the Black Sea Fleet joined, the radio said. It reported that the Germans also opened a drive in the Lake Ilmen sector below Leningrad, but claimed that German infantry, advancing from three directions, encountered a murderous Soviet fire and fell back with heavy losses.)

Soviet "Sturmoviki"—armored planes for fighting ground forces—and armored trains were reported smashing numerous German tanks.

In temperature only five degrees above zero, and due to fall to 40 below in a few weeks, the Germans were believed ready for a desperate attempt, regardless of the cost, to seize the Soviet capital and avoid spending a winter in the open plains.

As the heavy reinforcements moved up they found the Red Army counter-attacking fiercely and still gaining ground south, southwest, west and northwest of Moscow. Some of the German reinforcements had been thrown into action immediately, especially in the Tula sector 110 miles south of Moscow, to

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Polish Soldiers in U.S.S.R. Hug Rifles Soon to Be Used on Nazis

By War Correspondent Ilyenkov
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, Nov. 13. — It was a cloudy autumn morning. Numerous grey tents of the army camp loomed ahead. Blue smoke was coming from the tents carried by the wind towards the steppe hoary from the early autumn frosts. On the porch of the club the commanders of the regiments and the division staff officers stood with eyes riveted on the road where General Anders, Commander of the Polish Army was soon to appear.

It was a Catholic holiday and prayers were offered up in the church. General Anders arrived. He is not yet 50 years old but he already has rich experience in three wars. He fought in the Russian army against the Germans and received several high awards for valor.

At he age of 25 he was already a lieutenant colonel in the Russian service. He

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Litvinov Plane 24 Hours Late; Concern Grows

Steinhardt Also Aboard; Was Due at Tehran Two Days Ago

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Mounting concern for the safety of Laurence A. Steinhardt, Maxim Litvinov and Sir Walter Monckton was acknowledged in official quarters tonight after they had been missing more than 24 hours on a flight from Kuibyshev, USSR, to Tehran, Iran.

Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Litvinov, newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Washington; and Monckton of the British Ministry of Information, were expected at Tehran about two days ago.

Concern for the missing plane was minimized in the first hours after it failed to arrive at the Iranian capital, since weather conditions were reported bad on the route from Kuibyshev and an unscheduled landing at some remote spot was regarded as probable.

There was a report, entirely unconfirmed, that the plane was forced down and that the occupants were safe.

President Confined to Room with Slight Cold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—President Roosevelt for the second day remained [illegible] quarters of the W[illegible] day recovering from a slig[illegible] cold and working in his oval study.

Secretary William D. Hassett said that Mr. Roosevelt's cold had improved but that the President planned to remain in his study all day.

British M. P.'s Urge Opening of New Front

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Laborite demands were again made today in the House of Commons for the opening of a "second front."

Unofficial political commentators, meanwhile, watched with concern congressional action on revision of the Neutrality Act, with some saying that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's optimistic report on the Battle of the Atlantic yesterday may have misled some representatives as to the necessity for American shipping aid.

Laborites seized advantage of Commons debate on the King's speech which opened the new session yesterday to urge increased aid for the Soviet Union, an immediate offensive in Libya and removal of members of the government hostile to the Soviet Union.

Emanuel Shinwell cited Churchill's claim that Britain had achieved air parity with Germany and contended that Anglo-Soviet air strength must surpass that of Germany.

"If that is so, our failure to take the initiative is indefensible," he said.

STRESS U.S. AID

Both Shinwell and Austin Hopkinson, Independent, referred to the United States' role in the war effort.

Shinwell said that American aid "may yet come, but it limps painfully, crippled by internal dissension."

"Unaided, without strong allies, victory is not within our grasp," he said. "To achieve victory, we must some day come to grips with the enemy on his own soil."

Shinwell called for a "firm declaration" from the government of its intention to collaborate with the

(Continued on Page 4)

Japanese Diet To Meet Today On War Crisis

TOKIO, Friday, Nov. 14 (UP).—Parliament will be convened tomorrow for an extraordinary five days session during which Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and other members of the government will give "extremely frank" statements regarding the government's program and particularly Japanese-American relations which admittedly have reached a grave crisis.

Despite the fact the session will open shortly before the Washington arrival of Saburo Kurusu, special Nipponese envoy now flying to the United States in an effort to avert a Japanese-American conflict in the Pacific, newspapers said the ministers of the new government will not attempt to soft-pedal the seriousness of the international outlook.

The Premier and his colleagues are agreed, it was said, that the crisis confronting the nation is so grave that the people must be frankly and fully informed as to the outlook so that they will be "prepared for the worst."

Lift Ban On Shipping By 212-194 Passage

FDR 11th-Hour Plea Warned of Peril in Defeat

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In a dramatic 212 to 194 vote, the House today passed Senate amendments to the Neutrality Act permitting armed American merchant ships to carry munitions of war anywhere on the high seas to the nations fighting Hitlerism.

Administration leaders succeeded in wresting this 18-vote margin out of a situation that at times bordered dangerously on possible defeat following a last-minute appeal by President Roosevelt.

The President warned in a letter read by Speaker Sam Rayburn that rejection of the Neutrality Act amendments would "bolster aggressive steps" by the Axis powers and "weaken" the position of the nations resisting the Nazi juggernaut.

A similar letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull stating that passage of the measure was "absolutely essential to our national defense" was read by majority leader John W. McCormack.

Debate on the critically important measure concluded with pleas by Raybur nand McCormack to repudiate the arguments of the appeaser spokesmen and sustain the administration's foreign policy.

With the appeaser group putting up a desperate last-ditch battle, defections from administration ranks of Southern and Tammany Democratic Congressmen had made the final result doubtful until the very last moment.

HOUSE TENSE

As the clerk began to read the roll, practically every seat in the tense House chamber was filled, the press gallery was packed and the visitor's galleries were overflowing.

The first vote cast was a "no" from Rep. Leo Allen, Illinois Republican, and out of the first ten votes cast seven were negative.

But despite the almost solid Isolationist front of the House Republicans, the administration then began to pile up a small but consistent lead which it maintained throughout the tally.

Voting for the administration measure were 184 Democrats, 22 Republicans and the lone American Laborite, Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York. Against the bill were 137 Republicans, 53 Democrats, one Minnesota Farmer-Laborite and three Wisconsin Progressives.

REVISION PASSED

Thus there were stricken from the statute books the three most important and restrictive provisions of the Neutrality Act—Section two, three and six.

The House previously voted 259 to 138 to repeal Section six permitting the arming of merchant ships, and this afternoon the House sustained Senate action in repealing Sections two and three which kept American ships out of belligerent ports and combat zones.

Strong administration pressure combined with the last-minute pleas by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull apparently succeeded in swaying a number of wavering and undecided Congressmen.

But a promise from Speaker Rayburn in the closing minutes of debate to support anti-strike legislation seemed to fall short of its objective of winning the votes of die-hard Southern Congressmen who precipitated the entire crisis.

SOUTHERN ANTI-LABOR BOLT

Approximately 15 Southern Democrats bolted the administration despite the fact that Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia and other leaders of this group had stated they would vote for the bill if they were given an assurance of anti-labor legislation.

Prominent Southern Democrats who voted against the measure included Reps. Smith, Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Hatton Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and William M. Colmer of Mississippi.

In the letter read by Speaker Rayburn, the President expressed hope that the conference on the Captive Mine situation between union leaders and steel industry representatives would be "successful."

"But if it is not successful," the

(Continued on Page 4)

CACCHIONE PLEDGES:

Will Fulfil Voters' Defense Mandate

By S. W. Gerson

Brooklyn's voters gave him a mandate to go into the City Council and help pass legislation to strengthen the national defense against Hitlerism and that's exactly what he intends to do, Communist Councilman-elect Peter V. Cacchione asserted yesterday.

He regards his victory as a mandate from a large body of citizens, Communists and non-Communists, to help make New York "an all-out defense city," Cacchione said, and he already has plans in that connection.

Cacchione predicted that efforts to bar him from his Councilmanic seat would fail. Such moves have been announced as emanating from some individual Democrats. There appears to be no agreement among them on the issue.

The first Communist Councilman to be elected in New York City—and as far as the records show, in all the country—Cacchione saw reporters yesterday and answered their questions in a forthright, candid manner at the offices of the State committee of the Communist Party, 35 E. 12th St. He apologized shyly to the newspapermen for not inviting them to his Brooklyn offices, saying that they were "not fixed up yet."

"But next time you see me," he warned them with a grin, "you'll have to come out to Brooklyn."

Dressed in his usual sober, dark clothes, Cacchione spoke mildly, his

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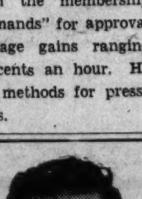
Reject Board's Rail Proposal

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (UP).—Fourteen cooperating unions embracing 800,000 railway workers today rejected the wage recommendations of President Roosevelt's emergency fact-finding board but did not order strike action.

Bert M. Jewell, spokesman for 1,500 general chairmen of the 14 unions, declared the membership would "press demands" for approval of requested wage gains ranging from 30 to 34 cents an hour. He did not suggest methods for pressing the demands.

The C. I. O. Convention



ALAN MAX

The Daily Worker and Sunday Worker will offer its readers complete coverage on the national convention of the CIO which opens in Detroit Monday. The convention will be covered every day in exclusive wired stories by

ALAN MAX

Follow his on-the-spot reporting every day in the Daily Worker.

To make these stories available to as may persons as possible, we are offering a special convention subscription to the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker—ONE MONTH FOR ONE DOLLAR. Simply clip a dollar bill to this notice and mail it, together with your name and address, to the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

White House Mine Talks Begin Today

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—President Roosevelt meets at 11:15 A. M. Friday with John L. Lewis, president of the Mine Workers (CIO); CIO President Philip Murray, UMW Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel, Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel, and Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., spokesmen for steel mills which own the mines.

The President called the conference in an effort to bring the steelmen and the union together on the latter's demand for a union shop the mines.

Strikes and National Safety

An Editorial

SERIOUS problems now of a most responsible nature confront the labor movement. For it is obvious that with the spreading strike movement, caused by a breakdown of governmental agencies to adjust legitimate workers' grievances properly, there is taking place a rallying of labor-hating reactionaries and "business as usual" groups who are seizing upon the labor situation as an opportunity to derail the whole anti-Hitler foreign policy of the Government.

Their latest effort is to use the captive mine situation as an alibi for sabotaging the revision and repeal of the crippling Neutrality Act.

With the coolest contempt for the national safety, they have arisen in the halls of Congress with the threat—enslave labor or we will refuse to support the country's defense.

Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the best interests of American labor could best be defended if the AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods got together to work out their common program for meeting all the problems of the war emergency.

For it is a certainty that the worst enemies of labor are hoping to maneuver the trade unions into such a situation where they can strike a heavy blow at it in the name of the very real emergency. The added danger is that these elements, not only the profits-as-usual employers, but a definite clique of pro-Hitler reactionaries would not only shackle labor, but betray the anti-Hitler national defense as well.

The sober and responsible leadership of labor, it seems to us, requires avoidance of hasty actions, and a determined effort to remedy the workers' just grievances by finding ways and means of adjusting them without tying up the production of defense materials.

Faced by Hitler aggression on the one hand, and die-hard profiteering reactionaries on the other (most of them pro-Nazi in foreign policy), it would seem that labor cannot afford to waste its strength in inner bickerings, jurisdictional raids, and similar secondary issues. Short-sighted actions of this character are being eagerly sought by pro-fascist industrialists and their Congressional stooges; they point to them as the excuse for a gang war against organized labor. Labor can win its demands, out-maneuver the pro-fascist employers, and contribute its energy to the anti-Hitler cause if it acts soberly and unitedly, conscious of the gravity of the hour.

Thought will show that it is to labor's interest to be on guard against having its just demands utilized against the anti-Hitler defense effort by such supporters of the America First Committee as John L. Lewis and William L. Hutcheson.

Crafty friends of Hitlerism inside and outside Congress are now challenging the wisdom and statesmanship of Labor; they are dragging with them others who still fail to see that profits-as-usual must go. They place their vested interests above the national safety.

In uniting its strength, to make possible the reforming of adequate government boards that will respond to just grievances, Labor can defeat this latest serious maneuver of the pro-fascists to knife the trade unions and the country at the same time.

Chinese Students, Doctors Greet Soviet Struggle for 'All Nations'

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

CHUNGKING, Nov. 13.—Students in Suichow University, the school's entire law faculty, and a group of medical workers of Northwestern China this week sent messages of support and sympathy to the students and the physicians of the Soviet Union.

The students and faculty members of the University said that "from the very beginning of the Nazi invasion of your country we Chinese students unanimously expressed warm sympathy and admiration for the growing and supreme courage of your people and your army."

The medical workers in their message as reported in the newspaper Hsin Hua Jih Pao declared that **"we are confident that the tenacious resistance of the heroic Red Army to the fascist bandits is the guarantee of ultimate victory for the Soviet Union."**

FIGHTING FOR ALL NATIONS

"The fascist barbarians," they said in their greeting, "have hurled all their forces against the peace-loving Soviet people. The German fascists are committing crimes that have no equal throughout the world.

"Under the guidance of the leader of the peoples, Stalin, your country has raised the banner of justice, the banner of resistance to aggression and in defense of your soil against the fascist bandits."

"The Soviet people," the medical workers concluded their message, "are fighting for the liberation of small nations from the fascist yoke."

Nazis Lose 350,000 in 3-Month Attempts to Storm Leningrad

Pravda Describes How Offensive Plans Failed

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., Nov. 13.—The failure of their three-month effort to capture Leningrad and liquidate the Baltic Front at a cost of more than 350,000 casualties has forced the German armies before the second Soviet city to go completely on the defensive, a dispatch from that city by Pravda's war correspondent Malyutin reveals.

The collapse of the Nazi plans for storming Leningrad has forced the German High Command to open the battle for Moscow with huge forces pinned down on the Baltic Front, units already severely weakened by bloody losses. The thinned ranks of the fascist armies have of late found it increasingly difficult to withstand Red Army counter-attacks in this area despite their superiority in equipment, Malyutin declared.

"In September," the article said, "the fascist command again gave their generals the task of capturing Leningrad at any cost, completing military operation in the Baltic, and thus freeing considerable forces of the German army pinned down near Leningrad.

"The date of the completion of these operations was directly dependent upon the capture of Leningrad.

OFFENSIVES FAIL

"Enemy infantry divisions, supported by tanks, bombers and fighters, were hurled into the attack, now on the whole front, now on separate sectors. And invariably the results of these operations were the same: the advance of the fascist hordes was extremely slow, their successes insignificant, their losses tremendous.

"In September, some 10,000 German soldiers and officers were annihilated on one sector of the front alone which was held by the units under Major General Bondarev.

"The chief result of the September battles near Leningrad was: the Red Army fulfilled with honor its task of keeping the German fascist scoundrels from the city. The fascist army failed to carry out the task set by the Hitler command—to capture Leningrad. The German fascist invaders were compelled to begin the October offensive near Moscow and in the South without realizing their plan of capturing Leningrad. This is undoubtedly tying their hands to a considerable extent.

NAZIS FORCED TO DIG IN

"Having changed to the defensive, the enemy began hastily to dig in, attempting to convert the captured line from the Gulf of Finland to the left bank of the upper reaches of the Neva river into a strongly fortified position.

"But the Hitlerites are not succeeding in fortifying the captured base. From the first days of October the Soviet troops have taken over the initiative and by uninterrupted, stubborn battles they are wearing out and undermining the German units. This has forced the fascist generals not only to leave considerable forces near Leningrad, but hastily to bring up reinforcements by plane.

"Particularly stubborn offensive battles were waged by the Soviet units on the northeastern sector of the front.

"In the battles of Oct. 21 and 22 Soviet tanks pierced strongly fortified enemy positions and helped the infantry capture new lines. In their attempt to recapture the abandoned positions the Germans offered strong resistance to the Soviet advance. In the course of one day, on one sector of the front alone they launched eight counter-attacks, all of which were repelled.

"The battles in the district of points D and A were distinguished by their very stubborn character. The Soviet units, after overcoming a water barrier, waged battles for the strategically important base on the left bank of the river. In spite of the complicated situation the Red Armymen are firmly holding their position here.

"October saw intensive fighting also on other sectors of the front as a result of which in a number of places Soviet units succeeded in dislodging the fascists and capturing improved positions.

"On the Karelian Isthmus in the beginning of October, the Finns tried at times to penetrate into the disposition of the Soviet units in small groups. For this they paid dearly. Soviet aircraft inflicted a number of crushing blows on important Finnish objectives.

BALTIC FLEET ACTIVE

"An important role in the defense of Leningrad belongs to the Baltic Fleet. Standing on guard on the maritime boundary far out in the Gulf of Finland are the advanced outposts—the Hangoe peninsula and the Islands of Hoglund, Lavansanari and Sejskari. Day and night Soviet airmen vigilantly patrol the skies over the Leningrad Front.

"According to far from complete data, the October list of enemy losses on the Leningrad front include 72 enemy artillery batteries, silenced or destroyed, among them several long-range and anti-aircraft batteries, more than 50 tanks, more than 30 mine-throwers; 70 heavy machine guns, captured and destroyed; 93 fortifications wrecked and several munition and fuel dumps blown up. The fascists lost several tens of thousands of killed and wounded, while in a few months of their offensive on Leningrad the German fascist troops already lost 350,000 men.

"The working people of Leningrad are setting examples of supreme heroism. The approaches to Leningrad are surrounded with a solid ring of impregnable fortifications. The plants are working with utmost energy day and night. The people are performing miracles of labor. Armaments and munitions are going to the front in a steady stream. Firm revolutionary order prevails in the city. The damage caused by the enemy air raids is being repaired quickly and in an organized fashion. The city, bearing the name of the great Lenin shall never be given up to the German fascist scoundrels for abuse and plunder."

Hurricanes Now Being Assembled In U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Hundreds of Hurricane fighting planes are being assembled for service on various parts of the Soviet front and the personnel of a Royal Air Force wing is instructing Soviet pilots in the use of the planes, the Air Ministry announced today.

"Though the airdromes will be snow-covered all winter, the Hurricanes do not need to be fitted with skis as it already has been shown that they can be landed on regularly-rolled airdromes," the announcement said.

RAF in Soviet Union: Hurricane fighters of the Royal Air Force, operating in the Soviet Union as allies of the Red Air Fleet, shown lined up on a Russian flying field.

Polish Soldiers in U.S.S.R. Hug Rifles Soon to Be Used on Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

completed his education in the Academy of the General Staff in France. Nevertheless, for a long time he remained in obscurity because he was opposed to the Government of Poland which was displeased with the General's democratic views.

The Church was unable to accommodate the whole congregation and many stood outside, bare-headed in the wind. The strains of a brass band orchestra came from the open door. Stacked nearby were brand new rifles, automatic rifles, sub-machine guns—the force which can restore to the Polish soldiers their country, families and land.

The day when the armaments were distributed was a red letter day in the camp. The soldiers were unable to tear their eyes away from the automatics which they saw for the first time.

Joseph Broniewsky. A man in a grey greatcoat stepped forward, and received a rifle from the Lieutenant — a company commander. The man gripped the rifle as though he were afraid someone might wrest it from him.

Excitedly looking at the weapon he suddenly began to cover it with kisses. The enemy will never wrest this rifle from this soldier unless he takes it together with the soldier's life, the soldier's heart.

The commanders of the Polish Army in the USSR are chosen from among the skilled officers. Usually these are people who have graduated from high school and military school. About 50 per cent of the reserve officers are people with university education. One division is headed by General Boruta-Spechovicz, a commander with a vast fighting experience behind him and a graduate of the Academy General Staff. His division is distinguished by splendid discipline and fighting spirit.

The division has received three guns. The Polish artillerymen quickly familiarized themselves with the cannon of new design. During the first exercises of the artillery regiment, all artillerymen even including the regiment commander, Colonel Ceibal, were noticeably excited. The general results were good.

The Polish Army will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army. This obligates its men to study Red Army regulations. They are translated into Polish and are carefully studied. Some regulations are fully accepted by the Polish Army.

"Our soldier is bold and daring," says General Anders. "In forthcoming battles against the enemy we will fight to the last drop of blood. We cannot retreat. We will win fighting with the Red Army, with Great Britain, which is rendering considerable aid to our army, with the support of the U. S. A. Such an alliance is invincible."

The camp of the Polish Division lives an energetic life. The midday bugle resounds through the air. In the course of many centuries, day in and day out, exactly at noon this signal has resounded from the ancient tower of one of Krakow's cathedrals. Today the age-old enemy is ruling Krakow. The sound of the bugle is no longer heard. But it again resounds through the air near the tents of the Polish soldiers in the Russian steppe, calling for retaliation.

And, as if in reply, this call is echoed by booming guns and the rattle of heavy machine-guns.

Thousands in Belgium 'Slow Up' Production

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP). — A spokesman for the Refugee Belgian government said today that thousands of Belgian workers were carrying out "resistance strikes" in factories and public utilities to slow down German war production.

The strikes are tied in with the British propaganda campaign aimed at persuading workers in occupied countries to "go slow and work badly."

Berlin to Begin Tobacco Rationing on Dec. 1

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (UP).—Tobacco rationing cards will be introduced in Berlin on Dec. 1, reliable quarters said today and it was expected that men would be limited to six cigarettes or one cigar daily while women would be allowed only three cigarettes every other day.

Tobacco will be given only to men over 18 and women over 21.

Tobacco rationing will be introduced into Pomerania Saturday and it was expected there would be rationing throughout the country soon.

Die in RAF Crash

BRAMPTON, Ont., Nov. 13 (UP).—Three Royal Air Force fliers were killed early today when their bombing plane crashed into a mountain in this vicinity.

Nazi Chiefs Alarmed at Stalin's Call for New Front

Turn Back-Flips Trying to 'Answer' His Declarations

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

GENEVA, Nov. 13.—Hitler Germany never planned a "blitzkrieg" on the Eastern Front at all, according to the astonishing statement of the official German radio heard here today.

The statement was made in broadcasts attacking the Nov. 6 speech of Joseph Stalin before the anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet, a speech which has made an overwhelming impression in Germany.

The contents of Stalin's speech were carefully concealed from the German people, but reports say it is the center of attention in diplomatic, political and journalistic circles.

SCARED OF SECOND FRONT

During the last few days, following Stalin's speech, German papers have carried more than the usual quota of statements about "the difficulties of the war in the East" and "snowfalls and heavy rains on the approaches to Moscow," and similar expressions.

The German press expresses extreme alarm at the possibility of a second front on the European continent as predicted by Stalin. Hitler's gang has mobilized the radio in this emergency and Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels' disciples are trying, without citing extracts from Stalin's speech, to polemize against it.

Official Nazi broadcasts declared today that Germany did not, as alleged, plan to carry out a lightning campaign in the East, and that the "Fuehrer" pointed all the time to the difficulties that would be encountered by the German army there.

GOEBBELS ALARMED

Indications of alarm by leading Nazi circles can be seen even more pointedly in excerpts of an article prepared for the German press by Goebbels himself, which appeared in Dienst Aus Deutschland shortly after Stalin's speech was delivered.

Goebbels wrote: "For us there is no longer any other way out. We must choose between life or death."

The day after Stalin's speech a special press conference of foreign correspondents in Berlin was hurriedly called and a representative of the German foreign ministry, the notorious Dr. Paul Schmidt, commented on the speech, making statements which impressed the journalists present as the ravings of a mentally deranged person. His comments consisted simply of a prolonged tirade of senseless and hysterical name-calling.

From these various indications foreign correspondents have drawn the conclusion that the affairs of the German fascists are in a sorry plight.

Grateful for Aid, Kalinin Tells FDR

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—The heartfelt gratitude of the Soviet people for the growing American aid and the cordial wishes contained in President Roosevelt's greeting on Nov. 7 were expressed in a reply to the President's message by Miyhail Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Soviet people, Kalinin declared in his reply, wish to express their thanks to the American people and the government of the U. S. for the support being rendered the USSR in its struggle against the Hitler invasion.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF NOVEMBER 12)

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

One of the interesting features characteristic of the operations on the Central Eastern Front is the lack of a definite strategic objective on the part of the German High Command. The Germans for the past three or four weeks have been probing here and there and everywhere without being able to make up their minds where the main blow should fall. This is, of course, not in the least due to defective operative thought: it is simply due to the terrific resistance encountered by the Germans. What appeared to be "main thrusts for a breakthrough" have been made on all five salients without exception, and repeatedly at that, but nowhere have they been carried through to any decisive degree.

This constant shifting of blows is also indicative of the high degree of mobility and organization in both contending armies.

Also very interesting is to watch the deadening effect of winter roads to mechanical mobility and the consequent appearance of cavalry on both sides. Thus we see that at Volokolamsk an encircled German division is being "watched" by a Soviet cavalry outfit, while near Orel a German cavalry unit of 2,000 men has been wiped out. This means that cavalry is already being used in divisions, instead of platoons and squadrons, thus being assigned tasks which are not only tactical, but actually border on the strategic. The tanks, being tied down to the winter roads, cavalry takes its place in the spaces between the roads, and this, because of the difference in tactical potentialities of cavalry and tanks would increase the "seven-layer cake" appearance of the front and enhance the possibilities for local encirclements, to the disadvantage of the tanks.

There is no specific news from the northern wing of the front (the Kandalaksha and Tikhvin directions).

Near Kalinin the Red Army is tightening its grip on an encircled German group and the situation looks well in hand.

The same can be said of the Volokolamsk sector.

At Mozhaisk the German concentrations are being pummeled in order to break up a potential thrust straight at Moscow.

The danger point at present seems to be the direction Tarussa-Dimitrievsk, where the Germans have crossed the Oka eastward and are trying to push a wedge between the Serpukhov and Tula directions. This is the potential thrust at Ryazan about which we have been harping for a long time. It seems that the local Soviet success at Tula and the staunch Red Army stand at Serpukhov would tend to minimize the danger here.

There are no new developments in the Donbas and in front of Rostov, except that the Red Army counter-attacks are growing in intensity.

In the Crimea, Sebastopol is holding firm. But the situation at Kerch looks less satisfactory and it seems that the defenders have been somewhat forced back from their positions and have fallen back closer to Kerch. It must be clearly understood, however, that here the main defensive position is on the eastern shore of the Strait of Yenikale, the Kerch defense being only of a delaying nature.

(CORRECTION: Yesterday, in writing about the German-Finnish push from Salla in the Arctic, we inadvertently said that they were moving on KEM. It should have been KANDALAKSHA.)

Nazi Unit Wiped Out By Latvian Guerrillas

Train Sabotage Kills 17 Hitler Officers; German Women Beaten in Protests

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—In Latvia a guerrilla band routed and killed the members of a German military detachment sent to "punish" them, while in Germany itself women are demonstrating and demanding bread, reports here reveal, as made public by the Soviet Information Bureau.

On the Plavinjas-Livani railroad line, Latvian guerrillas wrecked a train carrying supplies for the German army. Seventeen German officers were killed in the train wreck.

Successful operations are being carried out by the guerrilla detachment under the command of T. S., head of one of the Riga factory departments. On Oct. 23 the men of his detachment routed a German punitive detachment at the town of L. after luring it into a swamp. The guerrillas cut off all the exits from the swamp. For ten hours the Germans tried to break through to the town of L. A group of guerrillas attacked the enemy rear, and the Germans, caught in the cross-firing, were all killed.

The guerrillas captured 72 rifles, seven automatics and a large quantity of ammunition.

Leaflets are widely distributed throughout Latvia calling upon the Latvian population to destroy the German invaders.

Illegal papers, published in considerable quantity, enjoy great popularity among the Latvian population.

In Germany itself, spontaneous hunger demonstrations of the population took place towards the close of October. In Neunkirchen a large group of women, gathering in front of an empty food store, moved along the streets with cries of "We want bread. We've had enough of the war."

The police tried to disperse the demonstration but were chased away by the crowd. Storm detachments thereupon were called out and began beating up the women. Some 20 persons were severely injured. Later that day many arrests were made at night.

German Hotels Now Are Hospitals

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—Many new trainloads of wounded troops from the Eastern Front have arrived in Germany in the past few days, neutral newspapermen here have been informed. Included among these troops is the first contingent of frost-bitten men.

There is not sufficient hospital space and beds to accommodate them. The hotels in Munich and Hamburg have been ordered converted into hospitals and many private beds have already been confiscated.

Chinese Planes To Meet Attack On Burma Road

CHUNGKING, Nov. 13 (UP).—A Chinese military spokesman said today that the Chinese Air Force was prepared to attack Japanese bases in Indo-China in event of a Japanese offensive against the Burma Road. He predicted that the Japanese attack on the road would come if Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy to the United States, failed in negotiations at Washington.

The spokesman added that the Japanese have completed arrangements for an attack on Yunnan Province from French Indo-China, which is under Japanese military occupation.

Patrol Activity Rises on Egypt-Libya Frontier

CAIRO, Nov 13 (UP).—British General Headquarters for the Middle East today reported artillery and patrol activity near Tobruk, Libya.

An increase in Axis patrol activity on the Egypt-Libya border also was reported. Enemy patrols, however, had not interfered with British reconnaissance activity, the communique said.

British Increase Food Rationing Per Person

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Effective next Monday British housewives will be able to buy canned meats, fish and beans, which have been banned for the past few weeks, the Ministry of Food said today.

Also, the weekly food ration will be increased from eight to 12 ounces per person and the fat ration will be increased from eight to 10 ounces per person per week. Of this only two ounces may be butter.

Oumansky Is Appointed to Foreign Office

Former U. S. Ambassador on Governing Board of Commissariat

KUIBYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 13 (UP).—Constantine Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States who now is Director General of the official news agency Tass, today was appointed to the Collegium of the Foreign Commissariat's governing board.

The governing board to which Oumansky was named is a part of the Soviet Foreign Office.

The board acts in an advisory capacity on questions of foreign policy and is under the general direction of Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov.

Oumansky's long period of service in the United States was regarded as making him particularly well qualified to serve in an advisory capacity at a time when American supplies are of utmost importance to the Red Army.

Oumansky returned to Moscow with the American mission that conferred with Soviet Government leaders on war materials and later came to Kuibyshev when part of the Government was moved from Moscow. He was succeeded as ambassador at Washington by Maxim M. Litvinov.

Nazi Fanfare Over Moscow Tank Defenses Aims To (1) Still Home Criticism---(2) Hide Failures

By Oakley Johnson

The news from the Eastarn Front as reported in Berlin the last couple of days makes an American reader ask questions. One suspects the German readers are asking questions too.

"Berlin's admission," said Louis F. Keemle of the United Press War Desk Wednesday, "that 'the last 100 kilometers' are the hardest makes it apparent that the Germans are preparing their people for the possible news that Moscow cannot be taken this winter." Then the commentator added: "Three weeks ago the High Command asserted that its forces had broken to within 60 kilometers of Moscow. Now it speaks of the last 100."

A NAZI SMOKESCREEN

The Associated Press gave corroborative evidence: "Underground garages from which Russian tanks and armored cars can speed to the attack," the A. P. correspondent cabled on Tuesday, "form a part of the intricate fortification system protecting Moscow." There are "innumerable tanks" in these garages, the Germans say

This information, which the AP said was contained in German dispatches from the front, suggests, does it not, that Moscow is very, very hard to capture? That's exactly the impression Hitler's propaganda office wishes the German people to have. Then they'll understand, you see, if the Nazi war plan to get Moscow happens to go a-glimmering.

It is a definite fact, reported by both Soviet and foreign military observers and correspondents, and confirmed by Premier Joseph Stalin, that the Red Army has a serious shortage of tanks, placing the Soviet defenders at a disadvantage. The Nazis have looted the tank reserves of most of the nations of Europe, built up in 23 years since the first World War, and have the products of French, Czechoslovakian, Belgian and Dutch factories as well as German and Italian, working on a 24-hour basis.

Why, then, does the Hitler propaganda office spread this tale of "innumerable tanks" in underground garages? Because the courageous Red Army, though inadequately equipped with tanks and other weapons, nevertheless is holding the monster Nazi legions at bay before Moscow, as before Leningrad.

Obviously the "weather" was not a sufficient excuse, although the Germans continue to talk about how "miserable" it is. Besides telling of the underground tank garages, the Germans also spoke, according to the AP dispatch referred to, of other obstacles. It was not an exaggeration, they said, to say that all the approaches to Moscow were "a single mine field." Besides, the AP went on, there are "long rows of flame-throwing apparatus buried in the ground, with only the nozzles sticking out," and so hidden that they "could not be spotted readily by attacking forces."

SEEK TO QUIET PEOPLE

There is no doubt that the Red Army soldiers, commanders and engineers are very fertile and very industrious in providing defenses for Moscow.

But the sudden flood of praise from Berlin for the "innumerable tanks" and other equipment of the Red Army has a purpose nearer home: to quiet the German people's criticism, to explain Hitler's failures.

Wednesday's Times carried a telephoned dispatch from Berlin signed by George Axelson, in which it was frankly stated that "the Germans have been fought to at least a temporary standstill on the Russo-German front proper." He went on to say, in language calculated not to give offense, that "the German Army machine has chosen to halt for the moment." But "official silence" and "refusal of the High Command to elucidate on the situation" was noted. Silence on the part of the High Command is, of course, DNB's opportunity.

Latest available German communiques claim further advances in Crimea toward Kerch and Sevastopol, in a campaign that menaces the Caucasus and the Soviet oil regions of Baku, and menaces, too, the British-owned oil properties in Iran and Iraq.

But the Red Army is fighting back fiercely in the Crimea, too, holding these outposts of civilization against the fascist barbarians. Here, as at Leningrad and Moscow and Rostov, said Stalin in his world broadcast, the need is for tanks and planes, and more tanks and planes.

Ford CIO Local Elects Negro, Denounces KKK

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The country's largest local union—the Ford Local of the United Automobile Workers, CIO with a membership of 90,000—held elections for officers at Chadsey High School.

The election was by 300 General Council delegates from the buildings of the huge River Rouge and Lincoln Zephyr empire of the Ford Motor Co.

As chairman of the council the union elected James Couser, tool and die worker. Shelton Tapps, well-known Negro leader and member of the National Negro Congress, was named secretary.

Others elected are James Butler, vice-chairman; Andy Dewar, sergeant-at-arms and James Alloy, guide.

The national council of the Ford locals in 40 cities which consists of 113 delegates, speaking for its 130,000 members, expressed a sharp condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan as an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-labor organization. Its paper, Ford Facts, published the following resolution which the council adopted unanimously:

"Whereas; the KKK seeks to divide our union and nation into various groups, pitting Negroes against whites, Jews against Gentiles and religious groups against each other, so that the KKK could better destroy our organization,

"Therefor Be It Resolved; that this National Council of Ford locals of the UAW-CIO go on record as being utterly opposed to the policies and program of the Ku Klux Klan and pledge in the Ford locals and all UAW-CIO locals."

Southern Bloc Is Also the One Fighting Price Control

Group Now Trying to Scuttle the Administration's Foreign Policy Sabotaging Key Domestic Bill

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The reactionary Southern group in Congress which is now beginning to obstruct the President's foreign policy is directly responsible for sabotaging one of the administration's most important domestic proposals—the need for effective price control.

Senator Cotton Ed Smith, who voted against neutrality revision, and the group of Congressmen dominated by pro-fascist Gene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, are the men who pushed the mangled price control bill through the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The man who is credited with having thought up the scheme to allow agricultural prices to reach sky-high levels before they can be subject to price control is Georgia's Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder. Linder is considered Talmadge's political stooge.

OPEN ANTI-SEMITE

Linder is the very same witness who startled the Banking and Currency Committee with a savage anti-Semitic attack during the course of his testimony on the bill.

In the midst of discussing parity prices, Linder suddenly launched into a sharp denunciation of Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration.

The only reason Henderson is price administrator, Linder declared, is "that he enjoys the friendship of Baruch, Morgenthau, Straus, Ginsberg and the Guggenheim interests."

The names Linder chose to make his point were no more accidental than the anti-Negro, anti-progressive policies identified with Linder's boss, Gene Talmadge.

WOULD CHANGE PARITY

Linder appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee as the spokesman for a conference of state agricultural commissioners and Governors called by Senators Thomas of Oklahoma and Cotton Ed Smith to establish a "new conception of parity price."

Parity price is the relationship between what the farmer receives for his product and what he pays out for the things he buys. The Department of Agriculture believes that the farmers were in a good position during the period 1909 to 1914 and has adopted that as the official parity period.

And it has been working to get farm prices today to reach the same levels as during the pre-war period.

Linder and his associates, however, who represent the big cotton interests and wealthier farmers, have been pushing for the period from 1919 to 1929 as the parity period.

While it is true that farm prices were higher in that decade, they were so high that when the whole price structure declined on the advent of the depression, farm prices fell faster and harder than any others. And the result was the wave of foreclosures and debts which swept the farm areas in the early 30's.

HIKES LIVING COSTS

The proposal to allow farm prices to reach the 1919-29 levels means that agricultural products can advance another 20 to 30 per cent above current levels with an estimated increase in the cost of living from 13 to 15 per cent.

Progressive circles are vitally interested in seeing to it that the working farmers of the nation, who are as ready as any group to do their share against Hitlerism, shall be protected from profiteering in the purchase of machinery and supplies; that they shall be protected from railroad gouging, and that their welfare shall be a vital concern of the government. But to achieve this, the sabotaging attitudes of such wealthy landlords as Cotton Ed Smith cannot be representative of the working farmers.

Since food prices constitute the largest cut out of the worker's budget, the cost of living will swell as farm products go up.

This proposal has been sharply denounced by the Department of Agriculture which pointed out that farmers remember only too well what happened the last time farm prices reached inflationary levels.

Linder's scheme was introduced as an amendment to the price control bill by Rep. Paul Brown of Georgia, member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

FAVORS HIGH PRICES

All during the hearings on the bill, Brown kept saying that ceiling prices should be fixed high "because the consumer expects a rise at a time like this. I am one of those who think that the prices on articles that we do not have any scarcity of have not gone too high."

But when Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau proposed that all profits during the emergency be limited to 6 per cent, Brown was vigorous in denouncing the plan.

How the Banking and Currency Committee finally adopted the agricultural amendments is a revealing example of the intrigue and double-dealing that the reactionary Southern bloc goes in for.

FOUND A REASON TO RUSH

The committee had become notorious for its filibuster on the price control bill which lasted three months and for the leisurely manner in which hearings were conducted.

So it was rather startling to Washington observers when the committee broke a long-honored Congressional tradition by working over the week-end and adopting the bill in an all-day Saturday executive session.

But the reason soon came out.

Rep. Koppleman, Connecticut Democrat, one of the few committee members who favored the administration bill, informed Chairman Henry B. Steagall that he would be out of town that week-end. In addition, another administration supporter stated he would be unable to attend any meetings on the week-end of Nov. 1.

Knowing that these two representatives would be opposed to their scheme, the Southern bloc held the committee meeting on Saturday and rushed the bill through.

Rep. Koppleman has accused the committee of "deliberately" waiting until he was out of town to consider the measure.

Had he and the other member been present at the committee meeting the agricultural amendment would not have been passed since it was adopted by the narrow margin of 12 to 11.

Although a majority of the committee is opposed to the bill in its present form, Steagall has refused to call another meeting to revise the measure.

All indications are that when the bill comes up in the House next week there will be a last-ditch fight between this Southern bloc and those Congressmen who really want to stop inflation.

Russian Church Head to Begin Tour for USSR Aid

The Metropolitan Benjamin Fedchenkoff, head of the Russian Orthodox Churches in America, and Vladimir Kazakevich, well known economist and lecturer on Soviet affairs, will leave New York next week on a seven-state tour to help raise $100,000 for medical aid to Soviet soldiers.

The tour is under the auspices of the Russian-American Section of the International Workers Order. First stop will be Charleroi, Pennsylvania, Nov. 25. From there they will go on to towns in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and New York.

Metropolitan Benjamin and Mr. Kazakevich will stress the need for Americans to realize that the nation must give all out aid to the Soviet Union to crush Hitlerism.

The Russian-American Section of the IWO has already raised more than $53,000 for medicine, medical equipment and articles of comfort and necessity for Soviet soldiers.

METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN

Vie as Queen at Coast Defense Rally: Margaret Lindsay is seen giving last minute instructions to Alice Elconen of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, Local 1421, CIO, two entrants in the Los Angeles Queen of Labor contest. The fairest of the fair of both AFL and CIO unions competing. George Murphey and Margaret Lindsay are two of the judges who will award the much coveted crown to the glamor girl of Labor Saturday at the CIO building, 5851 Avalon Blvd. This will culminate the victory for defense dance that is being sponsored by the United Furniture Workers Union, Local 576, CIO, to inaugurate a program of unity to an all-out for defense on the part of labor.

Police Story of Reles' Death Denied at Trial

Mayor's Office Orders Probe in Death of Lepke Informer

A dramatic turn to the death of Abe Reles, "singing" star for District Attorney William F. O'Dwyer in the prosecution of Murder, Inc., occurred in Kings County Court yesterday when another informer, Allie Tannenbaum, flatly contradicted the police version of Reles death last Wednesday.

Reles, according to police assigned to guard him at the Half Moon Hotel at Coney Island, had attempted to escape from his sixth story room by climbing down knotted bed sheets and wire and died when the makeshift affair broke.

Tannenbaum denied assertions by the police guards that they had stood guard outside the bedrooms of the informers while they were in the hotel between sessions of the current trial of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, and did not stay with the prisoners continually. The guards and District Attorney O'Dwyer's office had said, immediately after Reles death, that the prisoners were looked in upon about every 15 minutes at night, when they were sleeping.

Yesterday, however, while under examination in the Lepke trial, Tannenbaum swore that the guards were always in the same rooms with the informers.

"Were guards in the rooms even when you slept?," Tannenbaum was asked while on the stand yesterday by Alfred J. Talley, defense counsel for Mendy Weiss, co-defendant with Lepke.

"Yes, the guards sit in chairs while we sleep," Tannenbaum replied.

"Was there a guard in Reles room?," was the next question.

"Yes, sure there was, sitting in a chair."

At the same time, Mayor La Guardia ordered a "very thorough" investigation into Reles' death, it was announced yesterday by the Mayor's office.

Blacksmiths Urge FDR Push All Aid to Allies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 13—Local 629 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers yesterday called upon the President to exert every effort in assisting all countries fighting fascism and "to unite the American people in this great struggle."

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Alliance to Hold V Day Collections For Allied Funds

Today and next Monday will be "Victory Days on WPA," the Greater New York Workers Alliance announced last night. On these two days, Alliance members will be stationed in front of various WPA projects with large collection boxes and posters, to canvass the WPA workers for funds for British and Russian War Relief.

"We will not stand on the sideline," states an Alliance leaflet which will be distributed in front of the projects, "while the nation is girding itself for an all-out struggle to defend the American Way of Life. We know that WPA workers will not shirk their responsibility to those who are fighting our battle and waging our war."

The following projects will be covered in the two-day victory campaign: Today from 12:40 to 1:30 P. M., the WPA Central Office at 70 Columbus Ave.; from 2:30 to 4 P. M., the Sewing Project at 36th St. and 10th Ave.; from 4:30 to 5 P. M., the project at 341 Ninth Ave.; Monday, 12 to 2 P. M., 63 Vesey St.; 5 o'clock, the Coast and Geodetic Project at 641 Washington St.

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Food Output Must Not Be 'Too Late,' Farmers Warned

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13 (UP).—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today called for increased production of food and munitions for nations resisting aggression to assure the defeat of Germany and the "adequate defense" of the United States.

He told the 75th anniversary meeting of the National Grange that Germany could be beaten only by a "superior force of material and men," then added:

"The men are there today, in Russia, China and England. Our greatest need is to get materials to these men and get them there fast enough . . . if our production is 'too little and too late' it may be too late for us to hope for freedom in our generation."

He reiterated that American farmers must step up production to all-time record highs to provide food for peoples of the United States and Great Britain and for stockpiles to feed the impoverished peoples of Europe "after Hitler is defeated."

Declaring that farmers must **"choose between the risk involved in producing a little too much and the risk of producing a little too little,"** Wickard said the government surplus disposal programs can take care of overproduction but that "there's no remedy for too little."

"The very safety of our nation would be jeopardized if we produced a little too little," he said. "The British defense would falter. Consumers here would raise their voice in protest . . ."

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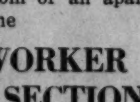
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Cacchione to Speak at Philadelphia 'Defend America' Meeting Tonight

Minor On Cacchione Election:

'I Wish I Could See Browder When He Hears This News'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Robert Minor, acting general secretary of the Communist Party, today issued the following statement on the election of Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, to the New York City Council:

"Please congratulate for me the whole people of New York and especially the workers of Pete Cacchione's Brooklyn on their magnificent victory.

"Pete Cacchione will represent every interest of his people. His election indicates not only that the people of the greatest city in the world are determined to do their part in defeating Hitler, but also that they understand that the way to do it is through national unity of all classes and parties that are capable of patriotism and courage in this crisis.

"Under Pete's leadership the Communist Party has proven to the workers of Brooklyn that it is such a party and is indispensable to the people.

"I wish I could see Earl Browder when he hears this news."

CACCHIONE PLEDGES:

Will Fulfil Voters' Defense Mandate

(Continued from Page 1)

dark eyes lighting up as he occasionally flashed a grin after some bantering exchange between him and the reporters.

Pete—even the reporters soon got hesitant about calling him "Mr. Cacchione"—reproached the present Tammany-dominated City Council for not placing itself squarely behind President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

"The Council hasn't yet gone on record in support of the President's foreign policies, of giving aid to the peoples of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China and the other forces fighting Hitlerism," he said.

"Passing such a resolution would inspire the vast majority of citizens of New York and draw them closer together to help bring about that national unity so urgently needed in this crisis."

He declined to discuss legislation other than such a resolution but indicated that he was giving thought to specific measures. Asked whether he would examine the measures taken by the London County Council in their war situation, he replied in the affirmative.

The announcement by reelected Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, apparently did not disturb Cacchione.

"The electorate placed me in the City Council," he said. "Their position will be upheld. I was elected by the people under a system which was upheld twice."

Cacchione had reference to the defeat administered by the voters to two Democratic-inspired attempts to get rid of proportional representation.

POINTS TO ENGLAND

Asked whether he did not believe in the overthrow of the government by force and violence, Cacchione replied by comparing England, where Communist William Gallacher sits in the House of Commons.

"English parliamentary democracy certainly can't be placed above ours," he said.

To the question whether he believed a Communist could conscientiously take the oath of allegiance to the United States, Cacchione replied with some force:

"I don't take second place to anyone in this country in my Americanism. I'm a veteran of the last World War and if my country should need me again to defend her security, I would cheerfully go."

The Councilman-elect, who has been an object of virtual universal curiosity since his victory, had before hm a pile of telegrams and letters of congratulations. There were wires even from candidates who had opposed him.

Cacchione was particularly gratified by one he received from Bertram D. Baker, a Negro Democrat who was eliminated in the later stages of proportional representation count in Brooklyn. He promptly telegraphed his thanks to Baker and urged the latter to consult with him "at any time on our common problems."

PLEDGES COOPERATION

Cacchione made it clear that he was going into the Council prepared to work "with any group" that advances good legislation. While he said he would "be glad to work with the minority bloc" he emphasized that he would vote for Democratic bills if he deemed the latter in line with his campaign pledges. He took a similar attitude on Mayor LaGuardia's legislative program.

Anybody's bill which was good would get his vote even if he had to withdraw his own similar measure, he promised.

"Then you have no pride of authorship?" asked one reporter curiously.

"Exactly," grinned Cacchione.

The Brooklyn ex-serviceman offered some new ideas on local political alignments when he hinted that perhaps the Democrats would not remain a solid bloc after Jan. 1. He had no way of knowing at the time he spoke that the Tammany bloc in Congress had split over the question of neutrality revision, but Cacchione implied that similar developments might take place in the City Council under the impact of profound international and national crises.

"Many people wonder what a city election in New York has to do with the issue of all-out struggle against Hitlerism," he said. "But if District Attorney (William) O'Dwyer had ben elected it would have been interpreted throughout the entire country as a defeat for the policies of the national administration and a victory for the appeasement and pro-Hitler forces in our country."

Asked whether he had changed his position, Cacchione replied that it was not a static world and that he agreed with President Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill of England that the whole character of the war had been changed since the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union.

BACKS PRICE CONTROL

He outlined his municipal program briefly, declaring that he would initiate or back legislation designed to control prices, to reduce the price of milk and to open new public markets.

He was emphatic on the question of racial discrimination.

"I will raise my voice against anti-Semitism, against Negro discrimination and certainly will express what is contained in my platform against discrimination in the defense industries," he said.

In reply to questions about his entrance into the Communist Party, he said that he had been a Republican in his home town of Sayre, Pa., but in 1928 had been president of the local Smith-Robinson Club, the local organization backing the Democratic ticket headed by Alfred E. Smith and the late Joseph E. Robinson.

He briefly alluded to the bitter years of the economic crisis, 1929-1933, how he had slept in flophouses, rode freight trains, been a collector for a Catholic organization—done everything to keep body and soul together, like thousands of other unemployed workers.

Cacchione reminisced in a dry vein.

"I came into New York by freight in 1931 and the city opened its arms to me by permitting me to sleep in the Municipal lodging house at the foot of E. 25th St."

"Then you will discuss the relief situation with a certain degree of intimacy?" a reporter asked.

Pete laughed. "It won't be abstract," he flashed back.

He admitted frankly that his vote did not represent an index of Communist sentiment in Brooklyn and that he received thousands of votes from Democrats, Republicans and Laborites, from war veterans, union men, Italian Americans and virtually every other section of Brooklyn's population.

"And I'm going to represent them all," he concluded.

To Broadcast Part of Rally; Communists Buy Defense Bonds

FOSTER TO SPEAK

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Peter V. Cacchione, Councilman-elect from Brooklyn, N. Y., will make his first public appearance following his election victory at the huge Convention Hall anti-Hitler rally here tomorrow, Friday night, it was announced here today.

At the same time it was announced by the Communist Party here that $300 worth of U. S. Defense Savings Bonds were purchased for it here today.

The bonds were bought as a token of the Communist Party's support of America's drive to boost production to build the nation's defenses against the menace of Hitlerism, Party spokesmen here declared. The rally tomorrow night, for which more than 12,000 tickets have already been sold, will hear William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, noted Negro leader.

Purchase of the bonds took place at the Federal Building, Ninth and Chestnut Sts. The bonds, two of which were of $100 denominations and two of $50, were bought by Carl Reeve, legislative chairman; Joseph Dougher, city secretary, and Thomas Nabried, regional organizer, for the Communist Party.

Other speakers for tomorrow night's meeting include Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, Philip Frankfeld, Reeve and Frank Cestare.

A wide program of entertainment will also be offered at the anti-Hitler rally. Heading the list is the American People's Chorus. Noted artists on the program are Joshua White, famed Negro balladeer; Laura Duncan, Sam Gary and Al Moss.

At the same time the Ethiopian World's Federation in a statement issued here today lauded the powerful battle of the Soviet Union against the fascist invasion, pointing out that alone among the great powers the USSR stood by Ethiopia when it was invaded by fascist Italy.

"The Ethiopian World's Federation and the Ethiopian people," the statement declared, "can never forget that it was the government and people of Soviet Russia that championed their cause in their darkest hours."

The statement, signed by the Duke of Harrar, was issued by Local 2 of the federation.

"Long live the Soviet Socialist Republics," declared the statement, "Long Live Stalin!

"Ethiopia was the first to be attacked by fascist aggressors. We have the word of her emperor that she will not lay down her arms until every country which has been attacked by these aggressors shall be redeemed."

Raid German Town

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP). — The free Belgian news agency said today it had received reports that on the night of July 9 the British Royal Air Force raided Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, 44 miles west southwest of Cologne, and destroyed one-third of the town.

Neutrality Revision Passed in House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

President said, "it is obvious that this coal must be mined in order to keep the essential steel mills at work. The Government of the United States has the backing of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, including the workers."

Rayburn then followed through with the following statement on his own:

"And if you want to know my position with regard to either capital or labor, I am willing to follow or to lead in any movement to bring legislation that will keep defense production going."

There were loud cheers from a large section of the House including many reactionary Republicans and Democrats who then proceeded to vote against the administration bill.

PUSH ANTI-STRIKE ACTION

Following the vote on the Neutrality Act amendments, Rep. Smith of Virginia led a clamor by a number of Congressmen for immediate action on anti-labor legislation.

"The time has come when we ought to know if the leadership will give us a green light on labor legislation," Smith said.

Majority Leader McCormack said that he expected to know by Monday when labor legislation could be taken up, indicating that the Captive Mine situation which will come to a head this weekend will probably be a determining factor.

Other Southern Democrats in addition to those already named who voted against the bill were Graham A. Barden of North Carolina, Lyle H. Boren of Okrahoma, Dan R. McGee of Mississippi, James P. Richards of South Carolina, John E. Rankin of Mississippi, Hugn Peterson of Georgia, Lansdale G. Sasscer of Maryland, Charles L. South of Texas and Eugene Worley of Texas.

Administration pressure may have had some effect on the Tammany delegation from New York which at one point was reported to be almost solid against Neutrality revision in retaliation against the President's support of Mayor LaGuardia in New York's recent re-election.

Rep. Joseph Gavagan of the Tammany group made a speech in favor of the administration measure, and a few Tammany Congressmen apparently changed their minds and decided to support the bill.

But the fact remains that nine Congressmen out of the 22 Democratic votes from New York bolted the administration, and in addition Rep. Caroline O'Day, New York Congresswoman at large who is ill, was paired against the bill. This was an unusually large bolt from administration ranks.

Tammany Democrats who voted against the bill were Matthew J. Merritt, William B. Barry, Joseph L. Pfeifer, Thomas H. Cullen, Andrew J. Somers, Eugene J. Keogh, James A. O'Leary, Martin J. Kennedy and Walter A. Lynch.

Rep. Joseph Casey of Massachusetts, who represented a group of Congressmen in this category which remained doubtful until the last, announced on the floor his decision to support the administration.

But several Congressmen from labor districts included Reps. Michael Bradley of Pennsylvania, John Coffee of Washington, John Tolan of California and Rudolph Tenerowicz of Michigan bolted from the administration and lined up with the appeasers.

The closing hours of debate were intensely dramatic as the big guns on the administration side made every effort to win over the waverers.

In addition to Rayburn and McCormack, major speeches in support of administration foreign policy towards the end of the debate were made by Reps. James Wadsworth of New York and Clifton Woodrum of Virginia.

Wadsworth emphasized that if Japan should attack the Soviet Union the Neutrality Act would have had the effect of preventing American ships from bringing supplies to the Soviet Union and would also have "cut off the supply line" between the United States and its raw material sources in the Dutch East Indies.

FDR APPEALS TO HOUSE

In his letter addressed to Rayburn and McCormack, the President said:

"In the British Empire, in China and in Russia—all of whom are fighting a defensive war against invasion—the effect of failure of the Congress to repeal Sections 2 and 3 of the Neutrality Act would be definitely discouraging.

"I am confident that it would not destroy their defense or morale, though it would weaken their position from the point of view of food and munitions.

"Failure to repeal these sections would, of course, cause rejoicing in the Axis nations. Failure would bolster aggressive steps and intentions in Germany, and in the other well-known aggressor nations under the leadership of Hitler.

"Judging by all experience, we could, all of us, look forward to enthusiastic applause in these three nations based on the claim that the United States is disunited as they have so often prophesied. Our own position in the struggle against aggression would be definitely weakened not only in Europe and in Asia, but also among our sister republics in the Americas. Foreign nations, friends and enemies, would misinterpret our own mind and purpose.

"I have discussed this letter with the Secretary of State and he wholeheartedly concurs.

"May I take this opportunity of mentioning that in my judgment failure of the House to take favorable action on the Senate amendments would also weaken our domestic situation? Such failure would weaken our great effort to produce all we can, as rapidly as we can. Strikes and stoppages of work would become less serious in the minds of the public."

Nazis Mass for New Offensive, Red Army Holds Moscow Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

stop the Soviet counter-attacks which had been sustained for a week. At last reports the Red Army had gained another mile and a half of ground below Tula, had pressed the Germans back out of small gun range of the city and had so badly mauled the German columns that the Third and Fourth Tank Divisions were reformed into one mechanized regiment.

SITUATION ON FRONTS

The situation around Moscow was described as follows:

Tula—After battering unsuccessfully at Tula's southern defenses for 10 days the Germans swung around to the southeast and northwest. The Soviet forces counter-attacked and gained a mile and a half. Remnants of four German battalions tried to rally at Rogozhinkov, five miles from Tula, but continued losing ground until reinforcements arrived, then they held. In this retreat the Germans lost 500 men and 25 tanks, and were driven from several villages. At another point near Tula, unspecified, the Germans forced the Red Army back. German cavalry made a flanking sweep in the Tula direction and Soviet troops engaged them in woods outside the city, where the battle still raged at last reports. Fifteen separate attacks in 72 hours were made by the Germans trying to regain the five-mile area the Red Army had recaptured earlier in the week. The 19th and 31st German Divisions were badly beaten. The 17th and 18th German Tank Divisions tried to sweep up the highway from Orel to Tula and ran into a stone wall defense. A division of German motorized infantry followed. This force lost 133 tanks, 49 guns, eight airplanes, 15 tractors and 3,000 infantrymen. The "Street of Communards," main thoroughfare of Tula, which had been under rifle and machine gun fire for several days, was relieved as the Germans fell back from their closest approaches to the city, leaving more hundreds of dead and much equipment.

Serpukhov—The Red Army recaptured two villages near this town, 55 miles south of Moscow, and Soviet dive bombers sank several barge loads of German troops trying to cross the Oka River.

Naro Fominsk—Here, 40 miles southwest of Moscow, the nearest approach the Germans have made to the capital, a lull was said to have set in after a battle in which the Germans were thrown back across the Nara River. The Germans were reported preparing another assault there, however, and trench positions were only 40 to 50 yards apart at some points.

Maloyaroslavets — The Germans were moving reinforcements up to this sector, 65 miles southwest of Moscow, and were scouting the area recently recaptured by the Red Army.

Mozhaisk — Soviet troops recaptured two villages, throwing back several small German scouting parties. Guerrillas operating far behind the German lines on the main highway to Minsk, which passes through Mozhaisk, were said to have caused heavy losses by planting mines ahead of a German motorized column.

Volokolamsk — A new German Elite Guard Division was moved into position here, 65 miles north-west of Moscow. Soviet troops still had a sizeable German force encircled and were reported mopping it up. Soviet cavalrymen were raiding communications and cutting down infantry detachments behind the German lines. Soviet infantry and artillery knocked out 45 German tanks. The Fifth German Infantry Regiment lost 700 men.

Kalinin — German and Soviet counter-attacks were colliding head-on in this bloody battleground 100 miles north-northwest of Moscow. The Germans were reported maintaining a hurricane of machine gun and trench mortar fire although the Red Army chased them back across the river in the northeast part of the city. The German right flank captured several villages and the Soviet troops recaptured some on the German left flank.

On the Southern Front, miners of the Donets Basin were said to have paralyzed a vast occupied area by setting mines afire, blowing up power plants and machinery and destroying bridges.

KUIBYSHEV, Nov. 11 (Delayed) (UP).—Telephone reports from Leningrad today said German shells landing in the famous Fontanka Avenue had damaged the Fontanka bridge, church and theater.

Soviet defending forces were said to be encountering an increasing number of Poles, Czechs, Austrians and Rumanians in fighting around the city.

DomesticUnion To Urge Aid of Negro Parley

Women Delegates Leave for Youth Meeting in Washington

Three Negro women delegates from the Domestic Workers Union, Local 149, AFL, are leaving for Washington today to attend the National Negro Youth Conference over the week-end. They have been instructed to ask the support of the conference for the union's program for domestic workers, Dora Jones, union secretary, stated yesterday.

The three delegates are Ethel Brown, who represents the whole of Local 149, Mary Harding from the Brooklyn Branch of the Local, and Mattie Williams, from a new organizing group in Bath Beach, Brooklyn.

The four-point program which they will bring before the conference tomorrow is as follows:

1. The 60-hour week for domestic workers.
2. Application to domestic workers of the Minimum Wage Law, which at present excludes them.
3. Extension of the Workmen's Compensation and Social Security Acts to apply to domestic workers.
4. Higher wages for domestic workers.

British MP's Urge Opening Of New Front

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union, if not in all matters regarding the conduct of the war, "at any rate in the disposition of forces for the creation of a second front."

He said War Under-Secretary Lord Croft's statement that Britain must concentrate on the defense of its east (middle-east) empire was inexcusable.

T. M. Sexton, Laborite, said that it would be a fine gesture for Britain to send to the Soviet Union a "thin red line of men" in addition to equipment.

"It's nice to have a loan from your friends of a stick to beat off the attack, but it's more comforting to have his immediate comradeship by your side," he said.

Comment was also made on the American labor situation.

"It's all very well to point to the United States and say that she is there with her great productive capacity to add to ours," Hopkinson said. "People don't realize in this country what industry in the United States is going through in the present generation.

"The result may be leading up to a general strike, simply due to the inexperience of the trade union leaders."

PRITT HITS APPEASERS

Dennis Nowell Pritt, Socialist, criticized the continued presence in the government of elements which, he said, were extremely lukewarm regarding Britain's alliance with the Soviet Union.

"There are members of the government and some connected with the government whose whole previous outlook and ideology very seriously suggests that they could not in fact change their attitude of hostility to anything having to do with the U.S.S.R.," Pritt said.

"There is nothing more productive of unfortunate rumors than the fact that these Ministers remained in the government and were stoutly defended by the Prime Minister. . . . If some of these Ministers left the government there would be an immense heartening by a very large mass of people."

Welders Vote Return to Jobs At Air Plants

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (UP).—One hundred and fifty striking welders at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and its subsidiary, Vega Airplane Co., voted to return to work today. Union officials predicted that the 97 strikers at the San Diego plant of Consolidated Aircraft also would go back.

Jimmie Goss, business representative of the Independent Welders' Union, said the work return was voted because the members "realized a continuance of the walkout would seriously hamper the defense program."

All three plants said that the workers would be granted no seniority in their attempts to return and that they would have to apply for employment as new workers.

They struck seeking bargaining rights independent of the American Federation of Labor's machinists' union which holds contracts with the plants.

Their strike paralleled an independent welders' walkout at shipyards in Seattle, Tacoma and Los Angeles and a threatened walkout at San Francisco. That jurisdictional dispute, affecting $1,250,000,000 in defense shipbuilding, was believed settled two weeks ago but a new flareup threatened today.

Fraternity in the Arctic: British soldiers and sailors are glad of the opportunity to smoke American cigarettes handed out by a United States Marine as the men of both nations swap stories of their experiences during an interlude of the guarding of Iceland.

'People's Army' To Man Defenses Urged on Nation

Mrs. Morgenthau Calls on People to 'Sign Up for Defense' Now

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American people were called upon today to form a huge "people's army" of volunteers to serve as air raid wardens, first aid workers, and fire watchers to be ready "if a sudden testing-time should come." In a nationwide radio speech in connection with Civilian Defense Week, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. assistant to Mrs. Roosevelt in the Office of Civilian Defense, stated "we have no time to lose in recruiting our 'people's army'."

Mrs. Morgenthau's address was in commemoration of "Sign up for Defense Day" and she urged millions of men, women, boys and girls "to offer full or part-time service to their country."

Pointing to the devoted service given to England by the "people's army" over there, the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury stated:

"Our problem is a different one and our methods of meeting it must be adopted to our American conditions, but we can profit by their example, so that we, too, shall have our hundreds of thousands of civilian defense volunteers in case of need.

"They are as vital to our defense as the Army and the Navy and Air Force of which we are so justifiably proud."

Mrs. Morgenthau asked all citizens to register at the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office in their community or the local defense council in the neighboring area.

She stated that protective services alone are not enough but that "there is a still greater need of voluntary workers in the fields of community service, not only to keep our community life intact until this storm is over, but also to weather the storm and be a real source of strength to us in the future."

Calling upon people who have registered not to be discouraged if actual work is not at hand immediately for them, Mrs. Morgenthau declared:

"The thing for all of us to do is to register our willingness now, to sign up without delay, to help our communities to get organized and to be ready for whatever call may come."

Furriers Give British $50,000 for War Aid

Envoy Thanks Furriers' Union; Unity of Workers, Employers Is Stressed

New York City's furriers yesterday contributed the second $50,000 check to beat Hitler, this time to the Britsih War Relief Society.

Joseph Winogradsky, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, CIO, presenting the check to Robert R. Appleby, vice-president of the British aid organization, expressed a hope that cooperation between the employers and the union in the industry would bring an additional donation within "three or four weeks."

Several weeks ago, the furriers presented a $50,000 cheque to Russian War Relief, Inc.

The money was raised on the basis of a day's wages from each worker in the industry, the manufacturers arranging to pay at time and one-half for the day, the time to be made up with an extra day's work.

Presentation of the cheque took place at a Pennsylvania Hotel luncheon, the ceremonies witnessed by about 100 guests. Present were leaders of the Joint Council and other affiliates of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Julius Green, President and associates of the Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers Assn.

TRIBUTE TO RED ARMY

Also present was W. H. Galliene, British Consul of New York, who recently returned from the Soviet Union. In expressing thanks for the contribution which he said will aid immensely in rehabilitating stricken children, Appleby paid tribute to the "magnificent struggle" of the Red Army and expressed a conviction that Hitler will be defeated.

He described the plight of thousands of children who have suffered from shellshock and the great task of returning them to normal life. The fund, he said, is largely devoted to such work.

Following Mr. Green of the manufacturers who pledged for the industry to "dig down in our pockets" just as long as the situation demands, Winogradsky noted that this was a third occasion when the union and manufacturers present a united front. First was when they jointly presented the cheque to Russian War Relief, Inc., the second was in last Monday's demonstration of 20,000 when the industry declared a stoppage to bolster full backing to the government's sale of Defense Bonds. Yesterday's cheque, he said, signed by Mr. Green and Ben Gold, international president of the union, is another expression of the unity on the issue.

Mrs. Gita Potash, heading the union's women's auxiliary, described the increase in knitting for British and Soviet people. She said members are working on 700 articles with assurance that by Christmas twice as many articles would be completed.

She read a message from the auxiliary to the women of Britain: **"Our hearts go out to the women of Britain who have lost their dear ones in the fight against Hitler,"** she said. Mr. Appleby said he will see to it that the message reaches Britain and is made public.

Mrs. Potash is the wife of Irving Potash, imprisoned manager of the Joint Council, still serving a sentence on framed charges arising from his progressive union leadership.

The luncheon concluded with the showing of a film describing war destruction in Europe and how war relief is being applied.

London Dinner Cheers Revision Bill Passage

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UP).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant received loud cheers tonight when he announced at a dinner at the Naval Reserve Auxiliary patrol club that the House of Representatives had passed the Neutrality Act Revision Bill.

Steel Workers Call for Showdown With Hitler

Majority in Carnegie-Illinois Chicago Plant Back All Action 'Over There'; Want Production Boom

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—War steel is being hammered out of the mills here by men who have stamped their hatred of Hitlerism on every billet.

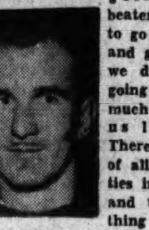
In a poll of the workers at the [illegible] big Carnegie-Illinois mill here today, the Daily Worker found that the overwhelming majority are in favor of an immediate showdown with Hitler, are opposed to any interruptions in defense production, are thoroughly aware of the important role they are playing on the war production front.

The South Works mill is producing at 107 per cent of capacity. A large hunk of this increased production can be ascribed to the zeal of the men who are turning out the steel which will go into the anti-Hitler tanks, guns, munitions.

HOW STEEL WORKERS FEEL

These are typical sentiments expressed by the men:

Pete Parker, 6221 Drexel Blvd.; maintenance crew: "If Hitler is going to be beaten we've got to go over there and get him. If we don't, it's going to be that much harder for us later on. There are men of all nationalities in this mill and there's one thing we agree on and that's putting a stop to Hitler."



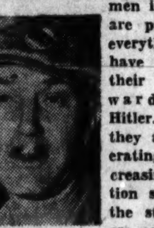
Pete Parker

Emyl Baksic, Jr., Croatian, 9534 Avenue L., machine shop: "By this time we all know that Hitler is bluffing when he says he doesn't intend to come over here. He'd love to take this country. But just let him try and take it. Sure Hitler has got to be defeated. The Russians have given him a party he never expected. But if he's going to be stopped from coming over here, we've got to pitch in too."

Emyl Baksic

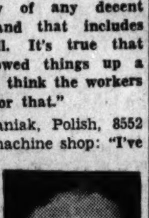
100% TO SMASH HITLER

H. Lewis, 8913 Muskegan Ave., Stores Department: "I think the men in the mill are putting out everything they have got to do their share toward defeating Hitler. The way they are co-operating in increasing production shows that the steel workers are 100 per cent behind this country. Hitler is a threat to the life and liberty of any decent human being, and that includes America as well. It's true that strikes have slowed things up a little, but I don't think the workers can be blamed for that."



H. Lewis

Joseph Szczepaniak, Polish, 8552 Burnham Ave., machine shop: "I've heard the men say when they're working in the mill, 'Maybe this piece of steel might be used to kill Hitler.' Well, we might all laugh and take it as a joke. But there's a lot of seriousness in it too. The majority of the men are against Hitler and there's no maybe about that."

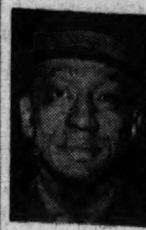


J. Szczepaniak

Harold Hanson, Danish, 7916 East End, machine shop: "I think we are doing everything we can in the mill to get ready as soon as possible. And that means not wasting any time or energy. Every minute counts in this fight. The men are very much in earnest about the role they are playing in the defense production program. You can tell the way they work that they want to stop Hitler."

Harold Hanson

DeWitt Suggs, Negro, 127 E. 57th St., boilermaker: "I am in favor of home defense and I think we are doing a good job of it in steel. We're doing the work of arming the country as effectively as we can. As far as I can tell, the Negro workers in steel are 100 per cent in favor of the defense program."



DeWitt Suggs

WE'RE WILLING TO DO IT

Sterling Thomas, 9941 Avenue J., blast furnace: "There's no doubt in my mind that we're going to come to a showdown with Hitler and Japan sooner or later. And I for one am in favor of doing everything that has to be done to defeat all enemies of American democracy. As far as the steel industry is concerned, if it takes hard work to defeat Hitler, we're willing to do it."

Stirling Thomas

John Tweedie, 515 E. 74th St., boiler shop: "Of course, there should be no stoppages in the production of steel or any other commodity that is necessary to beat Hitler. One thing you can say in your paper is that the steel workers know what the score is. They understand that they are producing steel to keep America free. And what can be more important that that?"

John Tweedie

Bill Bithos, Greek, 6911 Dorchester Ave., Pig Machine Department: "When America gets ready to take a crack at Mr. Hitler, it's going to be too bad for him. And I think we'll be ready pretty soon. The people all over Europe are getting ready to settle accounts with him too. As far as we are concerned, we're behind President Roosevelt and his defense program and we're ready to support him all the way in this fight to crack Hitler wide open."

Bill Bithos

Dan Newman, 5659 S. Wells St., blast furnace: "We're working three shifts here and production is really booming. We can't help feeling that we are doing an effective job in helping to save America. Naturally we don't want strikes if we can help it.'

Dan Newman

United Defense Parley to Be Held in Tacoma

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash, Nov. 13.—Pointing to the necessity for common action in "defense of our homes and our beloved country," a Legislative Conference Call for the Sixth Congressional District has been issued by a broad group of labor leaders state legislators, public ownership groups, the president of the State Colored Democratic Club, and Washington Old Age Pension Locals.

The conference, whose topic will be the "Defense of America Against Hitlerism," will be held Sunday, Dec. 7, at Eagles Hall, 1305 Fawcett Ave., Tacoma.

Among the sponsors of the Conference are H. N. Jackson, State Senator and vice president of the Joint Railway Employes Association at Tacoma; Albert L. Ockfen, president of Pierce County Public Ownership League; W. Arthur Dixon, state president of the Colored Democratic Club, Inc.; L. J. Polley, business agent of Ship Scalers Local 962, AFL; Edward L. Pettus, state representative and vice president of the Washington Old Age Pensions Union; and D. D. Crawford, business agent of United Fishermen's Union Local 8, CIO.

Act Against Hitler, Student Rally Urges

600 Michigan University Students Hear Faculty Member Hail USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Americans must be made to realize that their democratic rights are in real "deadly peril," Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, New England director for Civilian Defense, told a conference of Greater Boston CIO leaders, called to give additional labor impetus to the anti-Hitler fight.

Reminding the labor leaders of the new productive facilities and resources that the German war machine has gained in Russia, he declared that America must mobilize its industrial plants, on a war footing, as never before to give support to Britain and Russia.

He urged extension of democratic rights for the people and the involving of everyone possible in some phase of defense effort to raise national morale.

The term "national defense" he criticized as not positive and aggressive enough, and he said it was clear that it was only a matter of time before the United States was completely in the war.

CIO Steel Local Acts on Plan to Boost Production

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., Nov. 13.—Steel workers at the Carnegie-Illinois Corp. mill here are taking steps to increase production for national defense.

Increased output has already taken place as a result of improved working conditions and harder work and even greater tonnage is expected to follow action by the steel workers local 1193.

In one department alone, that of scarfers working in the slabyard, there is a typical example of such increased production. Where several months ago the scarfers, who "burn" imperfections and seams out of the rolled steel, turned out one carload in an eight-hour shift, they are now producing seven in eight hours. The men's wages have gone up proportionately since they are now paid on a tonnage basis.

Union action which is expected to increase production at the mill still more is along two lines: application of some of the principles of the Murray Steel Plan and inner union organization.

Concerned over the number of spoiled "heats" in the open hearth department, the union local won the agreement of the management to conduct a study by plant engineers of possible defects in the mill in an effort to find the causes of the spoiled heats. Each batch of steel produced in an open harth is known as a "hat." After the technical survey has been completed, a union committee will go over the engineers' report with the management and seek ways of overcoming the faults.

Thus Local 1193 is carrying out one of the principles of the Murray Steel Plan which calls for collaboration of labor-industry and government in overcoming production problems which hamper the national defense effort. Underlying motive of the Murray Plan is the organization of steel production on the basis of the country's needs and not on the grounds of individual plant profits.

The inner union organization which is expected to increase production is actually an attempt to prevent stoppages arising from dues inspection lines. This is being done through giving increased responsibilities to the union shop stewards, now almost as numerous as plant foremen. Each steward is checking on the men in his department and there is no longer any need for the dues inspection lines which while extremely effective also curtailed production. At the same time it is said that there is increasing evidence of cooperation between stewards and foremen on production problems.

New Weapons: Four Instructor-Marines are shown at Parris Island, S. C., West Point of the Marines, with eleven types of weapons used by the Marine Corps. (Left to right): Sergeants R. D. Chaney, M. W. Billing, T. E. Barrier and M. J. Holland. Weapons shown from left to right (back row): (1) light machine gun, (2) 81 mm. trench mortar, (3) automatic pistol, (4) 22 calibre rifle, (5) .30 calibre rifle, (6) Garand semi-automatic rifle; front row: (1) bayonet, (2) Browning automatic rifle, (3) mortar projectile, (4) rifle for firing grenades and (5) hand grenade.

America Goes Into Action On Civilian 'Health Front'

Defense Health and Welfare Day Today Prepares to Insure Fit Nation Against Hitler; Nationwide Plan in Motion

Today is Health and Welfare day in Civilian Defense Week. Only a fit nation can defend itself"—that is the theme developed by the Office of Civilian Defense for this day. The implications of this theme are profound and far-reaching. Everything that contributes to the health of the American people aids the fight against fascism. Anything that impairs the health of America is just so much help to Hitler.

Work on this "health front" of American defense is already in progress. President Roosevelt has announced a program for the physical rehabilitation of rejected selective service registrants with remediable defects. Under this plan these men, estimated at about 200,000 at present, will be treated in their own communities by local physicians and dentists at the government's expense. The need for such a program is shown by the high percentage of men (over one-third) rejected for army service because of physical defects. Surgeon-General Parran has said, "this is a National disgrace." This rehabilitation program is the first step in wiping out this national disgrace.

The magnitude and necessity of this program of youth rehabilitation is also indicated by a health survey being conducted by the Brooklyn Work Center under the auspices of the NYA. One thousand one hundred sixty two youths have received complete physical examinations. Of this number only 68, or less than 6 per cent, were found fit for all types of work; 520, or almost 50 per cent, had easily correctible defects, and 202 were definitely limited in their physical abilities and employability by incorrectible defects. As a result of this survey over 200 youth are now under medical care.

TRAINED PERSONNEL NEEDED

The problem of sufficient trained personnel arises with regard to the health program, just as it does with regard to other phases of the defense program. Just two weeks ago President Roosevelt set up a Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians to stimulate voluntary enrollment of these professions in the defense program. The need for physicians under this program is manifold. It is estimated that various federal governmental agencies alone including the Army, Navy, public health and civil service, will need at least 2,000 to 3,000 additional physicians for the coming year. Any further expansion of the Army will require many more.

Many of the towns where the population has suddenly increased due to the expansion of defense industries are in desperate need of doctors. Adequate medical care is especially vital in these areas, because the health of the defense worker is an important factor in the battle of production. The federal government has already started on a program of voluntary enlistment of doctors for service in these defense areas.

As a result of this great need for physicians in the defense program, schedules of interne training of doctors in the nation's hospitals are being revised. Interneships are being shortened wherever feasible. Interne organizations are helping to work out plans for the increased efficiency of interne training, so as to eliminate unnecessary periods, and improve the standards of the remaining periods of interne training.

One of the most important aspects of health defense is industrial hygiene. Every man-day lost in preventable industrial accidents and illnesses means that much unnecessary loss in the battle of production. Programs of post-graduate lectures and clinics in industrial hygiene for physicians and nurses are being organized throughout the country. Bureaus of industrial hygiene of the state and federal government are expanding their activities.

The fight on the health front also includes the training in first aid work of the growing army of volunteer civilian defense workers. These workers must be trained in the emergency care of persons injured by air raids, by war gas, and all the fiendish methods devised in totalitarian war on the civilian population. The American Red Cross has already launched an extensive program of training thousands in first-aid work. This is in addition to the 30,000 instructors already active in Red Cross first aid work throughout the country. The training of first aid instructors for the Army, Navy, CCC, and municipal police and fire department has been expanded, and groups of these qualified Red Cross instructors are already teaching first aid to thousands of service men. The New York Fire Department has already instituted a compulsory first-aid training program for all its members.

In addition there are thousands of local air-warden and women's volunteer groups throughout the country that are in need of first-aid instruction. Local practicing physicians are volunteering for this work.

In issuing the call for Health and Welfare Day the office of Civilian Defense calls on the local defense councils to develop local programs in carrying out this work. This is where the success of the health program lies—in the work of the local defense councils, unions, and other mass organizations, all working to make sure that the health fronts become a potent force in the defeat of Hitler.

2,000 Tanks a Month Program Gets Under Way

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Defense agencies moved swiftly today to get into operation a huge new production program calling for more than 2,000 tanks a month by mid-1942, nearly double the present output.

The program, which has been given right-of-way since President Roosevelt recently called for a step-up in this field, got off to an initial start with announcement yesterday of the award of about $30,000,000 in contracts by the Army for an "extremely large amount" of 28-ton medium tanks.

It was understood that the Army would have charge of ordering the tanks, the bulk of which will be the 28-ton medium "improved" model, with smaller emphasis on the 13-ton "light" and 45-ton new "heavy" models. The new 28-ton tank, described as the most potent of its type in the world, will carry a 75 mm. cannon instead of the original 37 mm., and will have a cast shell instead of metal plates.

'DiptheriaSeason' Is At Hand, City Warns Parents

Urging parents to cooperate with the Department of Health in its campaign of diphtheria immunization, Health Commissioner John L. Rice warned that there is already an increase in the number of cases of the dread disease and reminded parents that the "diphtheria season" is at hand.

He urged that every child who has not already received diphtheria immunization should be given it at once, stating that all babies should be immunized when they reach the age of 9 months.

Twenty-three new cases of diphtheria were reported in New York City last week by the Department of Health. The report indicated that the year's average for diphtheria is higher than for the same period of 1940. This year 359 cases have been reported to date, as compared with 346 cases during the first 45 weeks of 1940.

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All-Out Defense Production Urged By Textile Local

Detroit CIO Affiliate Asks Neutrality End, Lewis Quit Appeasement Role

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Calling for the opening of a "second European front against Hitler," Local 373, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, this week put itself unanimously on record for all out defense production for the defeat of Hitlerism.

A resolution adopted by Detroit's only textile local at the last membership meeting urged all-out aid to Great Britain and the Soviet Union and other countries fighting Hitlerism and called upon John L. Lewis to publicly disassociate himself from appeasement groups.

The resolution instructed Local 373's delegates to the national CIO Convention which takes place in Detroit next week to support:

1. President Roosevelt's program of all-out defense effort to destroy Hitlerism at home and abroad.
2. Full support to the Murray plan and the defense program of the UAW-CIO International Union.
3. For re-election of Philip Murray as President of the CIO.
4. For full utilization of manpower and machinery to out-produce Hitler.
5. For the immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act.
6. For vigorous action against the pro-Axis agents, appeasers, and disrupters of national unity and morale.
7. To call upon John L. Lewis and supporters to publicly disassociate themselves from direct and indirect support of the above-mentioned elements.
8. For all-out aid to the countries engaged in the military conflict against Hitler, namely Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and for the opening up of a second European front against Hitler.

Italian Edition Of Soviet Power Off the Press

An Italian edition of "Soviet Power" has just been published and is being distributed by L'Unita Del Popolo, whose offices are in Room 33, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, it was announced yesterday.

The Dean of Canterbury's popular book, whose record has surpassed that of all other contemporary books with a sale of more than 1,400,000 copies in English alone, was translated into Italian by Professor Nicotri, a pioneer of the Italian Socialist movement in Sicily.

Professor Nicotri was a volunteer fighter for Greek Independence in 1897, when he fought with the sons of Garibaldi. He is the author of the "Sicilian Revolution."

Won't Quit Army Till Hitler's Out

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 13.—Master-Sergt. Arthur J. (Pop) Cramer, 51, who has served 32 years in the army, had signed up today for another hitch.

Although eligible for a $134 monthly retirement pension, Sergt. Cramer said:

"I won't quit till Hitler quits."

He is a native of Albany and saw service in the World War.

City CIO Rally To Aid Strikers At Rubinstein's

A mass demonstration sponsored by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council in support of the Helena Rubinstein strikers will be held Friday, Nov. 14 from 5:30 to 7 P.M. in front of the Rubinstein Salon, 715 Fifth Ave.

The four-week-old strike affecting 250 workers is being led by Local 12165, District 50 of the United Mine Workers, CIO, which is demanding 15 cents an hour increase, union recognition, closed shop, seniority rights, minimum of $20, two weeks vacation with pay, rest periods and better working conditions.

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President—Louis F. Budenz
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Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daiwork," New York, N. Y.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941

The Railroad Problem Must Be Solved

• Sunday, Dec. 7, is a date of deep concern for the nation. Owing to the unsatisfactory character of the Emergency Board's recommendations under the Railway Labor Act, that is the time fixed for a nation-wide strike on the railroads. Announcement of such a decision Wednesday by the officers of the five operating brotherhoods was followed yesterday by a stand by the representatives of the 14 non-operating unions against the Emergency Board's recommendations.

The possibility of a serious strike on these transportation systems, which are the nerve center of our economy, is inconceivable in the present national emergency. A walkout like that of the shopmen in 1922 or of the operating unions in 1920 would be disastrous today. It is obviously in the interest of the whole country—including the railroad workers—that such a strike be prevented, through the granting of justice to the men employed on the roads.

Such a cessation of rail operations would swiftly paralyze every vital industry of the country. Within a day or two the products of coal mines, steel mills and munitions factories would stop moving toward their destinations, at a time when all speed is essential for the success of the defense effort.

Labor must be on guard to prevent reaction from using this railroad strike situation (and other like situations) as a pretext to obstruct the national defense program and to rob the workers of their right to strike.

Who and what are responsible for this serious crisis, at a moment when the nation requires every ounce of cooperation in the battle for production?

The arbitrary stand of the railroads has been the basic factor leading up to the present crisis. These companies are now piling up tremendous profits. For the first nine months of 1941, the net income of the Class I roads alone has risen to $358,582,763 in comparison to $58,598,060 for the same period in the preceding year. The railroads are notoriously over-capitalized, their capitalization standing at more than $24,000,000,000 when a just valuation based on duplication of their equipment would not come to more than half that amount. Upon this monstrous capitalization the railroad owners rake in, in addition to their bononza profits, half a billion dollars yearly in "fixed charges."

Reaping these immense returns, the corporations have refused to make adequate concessions to the railroad men, despite the low pay on the roads and the obvious fact that the higher cost of living is pinching the pockets of all the workers. Certainly, under such circumstances, there is no cause here for the workers to make sacrifices.

The impossible delays provided for by the Railway Labor Act have also brought about this crisis. Through these procrastinations, the rail workers have lost in wages which they should have received, between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 since April 1 alone. Such figures are based upon the increases won early in the year by the workers in steel, automobile and other like industries.

The Emergency Board—whose functioning is required by the Railway Labor Act, when the corporations and the unions cannot agree—has contributed further to the present situation by the inadequacy of its recommendations. The board has practically taken over the railroads' case and has adopted the railroads' arguments and viewpoint.

The board has proposed wage rises which are altogether too low; the rail men cannot accept them. The 30 per cent increase demanded by the unions is justified. When the long period of no-wage-increases and the low levels of railroad wages are considered, the awards of 9 per cent to the operating brotherhoods, and of 7½ per cent to the non-operating unions are an insult to the men.

Even the meager wage increases which have been recommended by the board are on a temporary basis. They do not affect the basic rate of pay but are obviously a poor sop thrown to the workers with the view that the increases will automatically expire in the near future. This would place the unions at a disadvantage in later collective bargaining, as the burden would be on them to defend these inadequate rates rather than to press for additional increases in pay.

Through the character of its report, therefore, the Emergency Board has provoked the present railroad strike crisis. The board's action discredits mediation as a means of settling the labor disputes which affect national defense. The employing interests have constantly pointed to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act as the solution of such problems. But today this example proves that other ways and means—free from the delays and inadequate rulings of the railroad labor boards—will have to be devised, if labor is to feel that it can secure a solution of its difficulties without resort to the strike.

Under these circumstances, what ought now to be done? All the provisions of the Railroad Labor Act having been exhausted, the next move is obviously up to the President. With the entire defense effort endangered by the railroad strike, it is the obligation of the President to bring such pressure on the corporations as will compel them to grant just wage increases and improved conditions for the men.

The people have a duty to insist that the greediness of the railroad corporations shall not be permitted to stand in the way of national defense. The government must demand that these corporations assume a just attitude toward the working forces on the railroads and must take all necessary steps to insure continued operation under such just conditions.

To drive home successfully these duties to the government, the utmost unity of all labor is requisite. Concerning the rail organizations themselves, the two separate camps—operating and non-operating—should closely work together. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations should give the railroad workers full support. By uniting the political strength of all labor around the railroad workers, a victory can be won which will benefit the whole American labor movement and will be an inestimable aid to national morale and national defense.

Ingersoll's Biased Picture

• After a stay of about four weeks in the Soviet Union, Ralph Ingersoll has been contributing a series of articles in PM, which indicate, to some degree, the heroism and sacrifice of the Soviet people in their determination to crush the common enemy.

However, Mr. Ingersoll is unable to present a true factual account of his observations because he saw the Soviet Union through the limited vision of his own prejudices. Mr. Ingersoll is not a Communist, nor does he agree with socialism. We don't expect him to. But many other people have visited the Soviet Union, among them people who were not Communists, and because they dropped their prejudices they were able to present an accurate, fair picture of variegated Soviet life.

Mr. Ingersoll's obvious bias occasionally leads him to absurd conclusions. From time to time PM has argued for the ridiculous falsehood that the American Communist Party takes orders from Moscow. Then its editor says in this series that the American Communist Party has fallen in the estimation of Soviet citizens. This form of presentation of the American Communist Party and its policies reveals that Mr. Ingersoll fails to understand the role and position of the Communist Party in the United States.

Not so long ago, Mr. Ingersoll himself contradicted one of his own premises against the Communists by declaring that the Communists were on the right side of practically every public question.

Just how much Mr. Ingersoll loses his sense of accuracy when dealing with Communists was seen by his reported interview with Claude Cockburn, of the staff of the London Daily Worker, when he was in England the latter part of 1940. Mr. Cockburn found it necessary to cable a denial of Mr. Ingersoll's distortions to this newspaper on Dec. 12, 1940 saying that Mr. Ingersoll must be "suffering from amnesia."

Mr. Ingersoll does not need to indulge in groundless charges against the Communists in order to prove that he is not a Communist, any more than the Communists have to deny that they are PM-ites because they agree with that paper's policy of all out aid to the Soviet Union and Britain. Mr. Ingersoll only makes it more difficult to rally support for PM's anti-fascist foreign policy by unjustified accusations against the Soviet Union.

Finally, Mr. Ingersoll's short trip in the Soviet Union helped him to see and learn things that he did not see before. But the brevity of his stay hardly qualified him as an expert on all the different phases of Soviet life he discussed. Let us hope that he'll make another trip to the Soviet Union—with more leisure and without his prejudices.

Worthy of the Applause

• To the vigorous applause of union representatives, Sidney Hillman asserted on Sunday night that "business as usual" and the unrestrained use of the strike are both to be rejected for this period of national emergency.

The associate director of the OPM made it clear that he did not hold that the right to strike should be abolished or impaired, but that "it should be held in abeyance until every government facility of conciliation and mediation has been exhausted."

The tenor of these remarks is worthy of the approval which they received from the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions who were present on that occasion. When Hillman earnestly said that "you can't fight Hitler and at the same time fight defense," he was stating an obvious truth.

This implies on the part of business a complete ending of the "business as usual" attitude which has obstructed defense. It also places upon labor the grave responsibility of refusing to be provoked into indiscriminate strike action.

A DOG'S LIFE

THE LOOTING OF FRANCE

• Desolation and hunger are stalking across France as the winter approaches. The reason is that the Nazis are systematically looting the country.

Every factory, every supply of raw material in sight, is being seized for the Hitler war machine. The production of consumers' goods is being strangled, and all food is being seized for Germany and Hitler's armies.

Stockholm reports that as a result of the Nazi plunder of France, the hospitals even have no fuel, while for entire days at a time the French working class families are deprived of gas.

What this will mean to the French people, can easily be imagined. Hitler, and his servant Petain, are spreading a "silent massacre" over France all for the sake of supplying the fascist armies on the eastern front.

What happens to any help which France receives is vividly described by an American woman physician who has just arrived from France where she worked with the Quakers relief service. **Fully 80 per cent of the relief is seized by the Nazis.** One hundred and fifty tons of relief food and six million pairs of shoes were thus seized.

When an appeaser like Herbert Hoover, not remarkable for his humanitarianism, suddenly gets energetic in urging supply shipments to France, he is urging an indirect shipment to the Nazis. Of the Hitler looting of France which is responsible for the misery, Hoover says nothing.

France can be saved from her agony only by liberation. Her people are ready for any sacrifice to drive the Nazi invader out. **"If an army would land on the coast all France would rise in forty-eight hours,"** the New York Times correspondent wired recently.

America must help put an end to the terrible looting of France which threatens her with famine and death.

PEOPLES' WAR
Questions and Answers
by William Z. Foster

Question: Do the Communists now oppose all strikes? How can the workers protect their interests without striking?

Answer: The workers should be acutely aware in this critical world situation that their greatest class interest, identical with the national interest of the whole American people, lies in the defeat of Hitler. Every other consideration is secondary to this main objective; for should Hitler win the war it would mean the wiping out of American national independence and along with it the trade union movement and the living standards and civil liberties that the workers have so painstakingly built up through a hundred years of struggle.

To accomplish the central task of defeating Hitler it is necessary that the output of war munitions of all sorts be raised to the maximum. This in turn requires that the workers cooperate in every way possible toward increasing production. Strikes must be avoided, and the workers are doing this very much at the present time. The strike should be used only in defense of the workers' most basic economic interests or to protect the life of the trade unions, and then only as a last resort, after all other means of settlement have failed. The workers should taboo strikes over jurisdictional questions, for the collection of dues, and for general organizing purposes.

In this war situation the employers are keen to grab all the profits they can, to exploit the workers to the limit, and in many cases to deal blows at the life of the trade unions. The workers must actively defend themselves from such attacks. This is necessary not only in the interests of the workers themselves, but also for the raising of production to the maximum and for the development of a solid national unity. But in so protecting themselves the workers should use every effort to prevent strikes. With their powerful present-day trade unions, the avoidance of industrial stoppages should not be impossible.

Here the government bears a heavy responsibility. To prevent strikes it is not enough to urge the workers to forego the use of the strike weapon, nor should strikes be prohibited by law. What the Government needs to do is to cooperate with the trade unions by keeping down the soaring cost of living. Strong federal legislation, strictly enforced, is necessary promptly to stop the present widespread profiteering by limiting war profits, by controlling prices, by curbing monopoly practices, and by fairly distributing the tax burden. The Government should also militantly and systematically defend the right of collective bargaining and repel every attempt of reactionaries to limit legally the right of the workers to organize and strike. Especially important, the Government should see to it that the various official boards and collective bargaining agencies function speedily, fairly and without red tape. The Government should also be prepared to take over plants and industries of recalcitrant employers. Unless these things are done it is idle to talk of preventing strikes.

The failure of the Government to take the above-indicated necessary steps for the prevention of strikes by giving proper attention to the workers' demands is basically responsible for the present tense strike situation in coal, railroads and other industries. The weakness of the government's labor policy has been dramatized by the failure of the mediation boards in both the coal and railroad industries.

In order, however, for the Government to take this constructive attitude towards the defense of the workers' standards and their trade unions, and towards the elimination of strike problems, it is necessary that the whole trade union movement bring its vast potential political strength into play. The workers require full representation in the President's Cabinet and in all government boards, they should raise their voices politically on all Government boards, they should plan to win solid labor representation in every legislative body. Only to the extent that the workers are politically united and active can they expect the Government to protect their immediate interests. The situation, therefore, requires that the CIO, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods cooperate together on the maze of issues bred by the war situation and now confronting the American people. They should work out jointly labor's program in the war situation. If the workers are to make less use of the strike weapon during the war crisis, of necessity they must have more recourse to political action. The immediate welfare of the workers, the necessity of raising production to the highest levels, and the need to develop a strong Government line of struggle against Hitler and his stooges in this country—all imperatively demand united political action by organized labor.

Soviet Planes Repel Nazis as Moscow Parades

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 13.—The Nazis tried repeatedly to bomb Moscow on the eve of the Russian Revolution, but failed to reach the capital despite mass onslaughts by 250 bombers.

Early in the morning of Nov. 6 the fascists began to steal up to Moscow. Thirty Nazi bombers flew low in mass formation. The enemy bombers were met by the Soviet fighters and dispersed. Several enemy planes were downed; the rest turned back and hid in the clouds. During Nov. 6, approximately 250 enemy aircraft attempted to break through to Moscow, but not one of them even approached the city. Particularly tense were the hours during which the Moscow Soviet was meeting to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Around 7 P. M. the Nazi bombers tried to break through to the city flying in mass formation. The Soviet fighters broke up the German formation and not a single aircraft was allowed to come near Moscow. But the German attempts did not stop at this.

DOWN 34 PLANES

The Nazis changed their tactics and sent single planes against Moscow in an effort to spoil the Muscovites' holiday at all costs. These single planes, however, were not permitted to reach the city. Some of them were brought down and the remainder retreated. On Nov. 6, 34 German aircraft were brought down around Moscow. After this firm rebuff, the fascists became more cautious. On Nov. 7-8 single enemy bombers, escorted by fighter-convoys, appeared at the Moscow approaches, but were not allowed to come near the city.

Taking advantage of the proximity of the front, the Germans dispatch their bombers against Moscow with fighter-convoys. This renders the fight against the Nazi air pirates more difficult, but the intrepid fliers, artillerymen and searchlight crews of the Moscow ARP zone have overcome these difficulties and steadfastly and successfully are repelling the enemy raids on the Soviet capital.

On the anniversary of the October Revolution, the men, commanders and political personnel of the Southern Front have performed new deeds of heroism. The fighting on many sectors of the front was fierce that that day. At one point, the enemy launched an attack early in the morning, but all of his attempts to break through the Soviet defense line have been unsuccessful.

Fighting intrepidly, the Soviet units have counter-attacked and caused the enemy heavy casualties. The captured trophies include two staff cars with valuable documents and the regimental colors of the Twenty-Fifth SS Division.

PUSH BACK NAZIS

Severe fighting took place near the village of X, where the Soviet troops pushed back the enemy by bold counter-attacks. The fascists left 200 killed and 300 wounded on the field of battle.

The Soviet troops displayed exemplary fighting efficiency in repelling the attacks of two Italian infantry battalions. In this encounter the Soviet troops destroyed 200 Nazis, blew up munition trucks, destroyed two mine-thrower batteries, two machine gun nests

and wrecked one enemy artillery gun. One Soviet unit was engaged in a fierce tank encounter with the enemy.

The battle began on the eve of the anniversary when the Soviet tank unit, operating in conjunction with the infantry, disabled 45 fascist tanks, 100 motor lorries carrying war supplies, and captured ten fascist tanks.

During this tank encounter, General Benz was crushed under a tank. The airmen particularly distinguished themselves.

Despite the unfavorable weather, Lebedev's air unit attacked the enemy airdrome. The Soviet pilots could see several fires and explosions. The fliers of this unit dropped 15,000 kilograms of explosives on the enemy targets.

The Germans experienced heavy losses in the Karelian forests. On Nov. 6 and 7 the Nazi crews tried to break through to the railways and highways for which purpose two infantry regiments and an SS regiment made up of picked Hitler cutthroats were transferred from Norway. In the ensuing bitter encounters, the Germans lost 2,500 men and officers killed.

In the Volokolamsk direction, the Soviet units encircled the SS units. The enemy, however, is putting up resistance and repelling the attacks. Our units continue their assaults. The position of the Maloyaroslavets direction has not been changed.

Around Serpukhov, the Soviet units are counter-attacking the enemy.

In the Donbas the men, commanders and political personnel marked the October holiday with great enthusiasm. The enemy has not succeeded in making any headway into the Donbas in the last days and is suffering heavy losses from Soviet counter-attacks.

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A History of Havana—'Cinderella's City'

HAVANA, CINDERELLA'S CITY. By Hugh Bradley. Doubleday, Doran & Co. Garden City, N. Y. $3.50.

Hugh Bradley is keenly aware of the grinding oppression which has crushed Cuba's millions beneath the millstones of Spanish colonial administration and of American imperialism for more than four centuries. Choosing Havana as his subject, he has written not the tale of a picturesque winter resort but a history, viewed from the vantage point of Cuba's most populous city. Painstakingly Mr. Bradley has traced the slow torturing development of Havana from the era of Christopher Columbus to these latter days of Fulgencio Batista. His is a narrative, selected and integrated from many other books and from source material to which he has had access. Needless to say, his pages are replete with detail, filled with valuable information which is reported against a background of the Spanish dons and their ruthless captains general, the Indians who were enslaved, the Negroes who were brought in chains across the blue tropical sea, the coolie Chinese who dug fortifications, built boulevards and then died from yellow fever; of British and French invaders of the seventeenth century, the American "liberators" of the late nineteenth century and the cold, callous imperialist adventurers of today.

Misses Point In Politics

What Mr. Bradley's book chiefly lacks is a theoretical understanding of the political and economic forces which have brought such misery to the unhappy Antillean isle. The mere statement of historic facts is insufficient: one does not doubt Mr. Bradley's sincere sympathy for the people of Cuba, but he does little to explain upon what basis this sympathy rests. Thus the frequent European incursions, which subjected Cuba to colonial exploitation for so long, are never made part of the general pattern of expanding capitalism. The failure to underscore the inner imperialist meaning of America's nineteenth century interest in Cuba makes the Spanish-American war merely the outgrowth of honest Yankee sympathy for the Cuban independence movement. Subsequent machinations of American sugar and tobacco monopolies are scarcely touched upon, Platt is mentioned once, Caffery and Welles not at all. The recent history of Cuba receives no more than a few scant paragraphs, and gives no inkling of the intense growth of the island's progressive working-class organization, militant trade unionism and frequent democratic action on the one hand and the counter-development of Spanish Falangist reaction on the other.

Mr. Bradley approaches the question of the modern influence of the Catholic church gingerly, after preparing his reader for a sharp definition of its aims and activities by an honest appraisal of clerical influence in earlier days. But he sees no link between Spain's dishonorable colonial administration and the church, nor between the deep poverty and ignorance of today and the same reactionary hierarchy, with roots deep in Spanish ecclesiastic-feudalism. Indeed, he finds praise for the charitable activities of the church and colorful pageantry of its rituals and processionals, but has nothing to say about its unceasing activities in behalf of industrial and agricultural slavery throughout the Latin-Americas.

Unclear Towards Negro People

And Mr. Bradley is also unclear in his attitude toward the question of the colored peoples of Cuba. Never does he come to grips with the Negro question, nor does he note that the democratic forces of Cuba have breached the color line successfully when they have been free to do so. In point of fact, Cuba stands today in the fore front of the general world struggle for the preservation of democracy. Conversely it is also a testing field for the Axis in its will to penetrate and dominate the American continents.

The Negro question is the touchstone of democracy and Mr. Bradley consequently must be charged with the omission of any explanation of the social status of the Negro and Oriental citizens of Cuba today, although he has contributed much to an understanding of their inferior position in the distant past.

Unquestionably Mr. Bradley's progressive instincts have led him in the right direction. His treatment of this vast subject is an honest one, but honesty of purpose will not suffice for the historian. Today the writer who would deal with history must knit together his facts with the needle of theory. Narrative without interpretation is like shortcake without the strawberries, a tasteless dish.—R. W.

Victim

Simone Simone plays the victim of the "Human Beast," pre-Vichy French film in which Jean Gabin stars. It's now at the Thalia Theatre together with Sergei Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky."

Maurice Evans in Scenes From 'Macbeth,' WABC, 8

Ludwig Bemelmans guest of "Meet the Artist" on WNYC, 10:30 A.M. . . . Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson in scenes from "Macbeth" at 8 P.M., WABC . . . Leslie Howard and John Gunther join "Information Please" on WEAF, 8:30 P.M.

7:00-WOR—News
WNYC—Sunrise Symphony
WQXR—Breakfast Symphony
9:00-WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
WOR—"Dear Imogene"—Food
WABC—News
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Composers Corner
9:15-WABC—School of the Air—"This Living World"
WHN—Food Forum
9:30-WMCA—Three Marketeers
WEAF—Market Basket
WJZ—Breakfast Club
9:45-WQXR—Let's Talk Shop
10:00-WMCA—News
WOR—Food Talk
WNYC—Let the Buyer Beware
WQXR—Column of the Air
10:30-WNYC—Meet the Artist—Prof. Pernard Myers Interviews Ludwig Bemelmans
10:45-WJZ—Prescott Presents—Variety
11:00-WMCA—News Commentator
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Treat-Time—Variety
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:15-WOR—Women's Hour
WNYC—Musical Comedy Memories
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health—Talk
12:00-WMCA—Magic Carpet
WEAF—News
WOR—News Analyst
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
12:30-WEAF—Deep River Boys—Negro Quartet
WJZ—Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WMCA—News
WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WQXR—Your Request Program
1:05-WNYC—Columbia vs. Dartmouth—Debate
1:15-WJZ—Between the Bookends with Ted Malone
1:30-WNYC—United Parents Assn.
1:45-WNYC—Metropolitan Revue
2:00-WJZ—Music Appreciation Hour—Damrosch
WOR—Martha Deane
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
2:05-WNYC—Councilmanic Returns; Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta
2:30-WQXR—Dance Time
3:15-WABC—News for Women
3:30-WABC—American Automobile Assn. Program
3:45-WABC—America Maps the Skies—Mayan Astronomy
WNYC—News; Red Cross Program
4:00-WJZ—Club Matinee
WABC—The Lyric Stage—Concert
WNYC—NYA Chorus
WQXR—Story of the Symphony
4:30-WMCA—Open House—Variety
WNYC—Good Neighbor
5:00-WMCA—News
WJZ—Adventure Stories—Juvenile Program
WNYC—"Jane Eyre"—Dramatization
5:30-WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Children's Program
WQXR—Great Masters
5:45-WABC—Ben Bernie
6:00-WMCA—News
WEAF—Strictly from Dixie—Jazz Band and Ella Fitzgerald, Vocalist
WOR—Uncle Don—Children's Program
WNYC—Edward Kane, Tenor
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ—Sports
WABC—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
WNYC—Sports for New Yorkers; Councilmanic Returns
6:30-WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Frank Parker, Tenor
WNYC—Draft Information; Want Ad Column
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-Jerry Borshard—Vibraphonist
WOR—Here's Morgan
WABC—World Today
7:00-WJZ—Jean Cavall, Songs
WOR—Sports
WQXR—Golden Horseshoe
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WJZ—Radio Magic—Sketch
WABC—Lanny Ross, Tenor
7:30-WMCA—Dramatized War Letters from Britain
WJZ—Glenn Miller's Orch.
WABC—Al Pearce and His Gang—Variety, Gregory Ratoff, Guest
7:45-WMCA—News Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Concert—Lucille Manners, Ross Graham and Orchestra
WJZ—Address by Ass't Sec. of State Long
WABC—Kate Smith Hour—Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson in "Macbeth"
WQXR—Symphony Hall—Mendelssohn
8:15-WOR—People's Playhouse
8:30-WMCA—Columbia Football Rally
WEAF—Information Please—Leslie Howard and John Gunther from London
WJZ—Civilian Defense Program
8:45-WOR—Red Barber, Sports
9:00-WMCA—Fight for Defense—Talk
WEAF—Waltz Time—Frank Munn, Chorus and Orch.
WOR—News
WABC—Playhouse—Lana Turner, Guest
WQXR—News Commentator
9:30-WEAF—Uncle Walter's Dog House—Variety
WOR—Charles Laughton, Bob Crosby's Orch.—Variety
10:00-WMCA—Platterbrains—Music Quiz
WJZ—Rochester Civic Orch.
WOR—Lesnevich vs. Mauriello—Boxing Match
WABC—CBS Concert Orchestra
WQXR—Music Album
10:30-WMCA—News
WEAF—Studio X—Variety
10:45-WOR—Spotlight Bands—Benny Goodman
11:00-WJZ—News; Muggsy Spanier's Orch.
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Football
WQXR—Just Music
11:15-WEAF—Music You Want
WOR—What Price Defense—Leon Henderson

MAURICE EVANS

'Showdown' Is Story of Hunt For Nazi Spy

Erskine Caldwell, famous novelist and newspaperman, in a recent interview with Vasili Pronin, chief of the Moscow Soviet, asked Pronin if any spies had been captured within the city since the outbreak of the war. Pronin answered: "One spy has been caught and I think that he was probably the only one ever to work his way into Moscow. He had lived there for ten years previous to the war and was familiar with the city and the language. . . . His life as a spy was of short duration."

The statement of this Soviet official might well have been a description of the central action of the play, "Showdown," the forthcoming production of the New Theatre of Manhattan which has its first performance Nov. 28, with a preview on Nov. 22.

"Showdown," adapted from the Russian by Ben Irwin, tells the story of the search for a Nazi spy in Moscow, with an N.K.V.D. (Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Justice) investigator as the protaganist of the melodrama.

Staged against the background of the Nazi-Soviet war, "Showdown" will be the first play with this theme to be presented in this country and will have its American premiere at the Transport Hall with a cast of New Theatre actors directed by Joseph Pevney. Ten performances in all are scheduled immediately for "Showdown" but it is expected that the play will run for weekends through January.

In line with its "Peoples' Theatre" policy, the New Theatre will present "Showdown" at a dollar top, with the majority of seats at 50 cents and 75 cents so that the working people of New York can once again come to the theatre, a luxury that has been denied them since the demise of Federal Theatre.

Many trade unions are already taking blocks of tickets for "Showdown," thereby guaranteeing a labor audience for this important play. Last season over 7,000 people saw the first production of the New Theatre of Manhattan, "Zero Hour," and it is expected that that audience will be many times increased with this new play.

Guy Endore Reads From New Novel Tonight

Guy Endore, script writer for most of the major Hollywood studios, who has already published five works, will read from the novel on which he is at present working as the second reading in the Works in Progress series of the League of American Writers, held tonight at 8:30 at 237 East 61st Street. Genevieve Taggard, poet, will be chairman.

Mr. Endore describes his new work as "an untitled autobiographical novel tracing the lives of five children in a single modern family." The guest commentator will be the sociologist, Bernhard J. Stern, lecturer on sociology at Columbia and on anthropology at the New School for Social Research, and author of "The Family, Past and Present" and "Society and Medical Progress."

Evans' Macbeth Is a Triumph of Stagecraft

MACBETH, by William Shakespeare, starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. Staged by Margaret Webster, scenery by Samuel Leve, costumes by Lemuel Ayres, incidental music by Lehman Engel. A Maurice Evans production in association with John Haggott, at the National Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

"Macbeth" is variously a pageant of Elizabethan sensationalism, a mass murder story told in melodramatic form, an historical chronicle, or a study in psychopathology. The Maurice Evans' production of Shakespeare's classic, now at the National Theatre, is a combination of all of these elements, and excellent entertainment as well. It is a Shakespearean performance you will certainly wish to see.

* * *

Not a little of the success of the present "Macbeth" is due to the clarity of its direction. Margaret Webster has chosen to blend the florid style of traditional Macbethian productions with that modern stage naturalism. She has directed the old play with an eye to color and tableaux, with a remarkable sense of pace, and with a sharpness of interpretation which makes the grisly plot easy to follow.

Gone are overpowering shadows and sombre moods. Gone, too, any eccentric constructivist ideas about the scenic investiture. Instead, each of the many sequences moves with almost cinematic progression, although, of course, much more slowly.

Mr. Evans' Macbeth, too, is crystal clear. The fine voice and unique intelligence of the great English actor evoke an ambitious murderer, torn by such doubts as assailed Hamlet. With the rich presence of Judith Anderson to assist him, Mr. Evans triumphs again. The scenes of this pair especially those which precede the crimes they commit, are almost sensually sadistic in their implications.

Miss Webster's creative instinct, steeped in the deep traditions of the English stage, has made clever use of pantomime, and of stage pictures which sometimes halt to register a lasting impression on the audience's minds. There are many such moments—the witches' furor, Macbeth's first soliloquy, Lady Macbeth's reading of her husband's letter, the horror of the bloody hands, Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking, and the final tableau, when the tale reaches its end in the overthrow of the tyrannous usurper.

Whether she intended it so or not, Miss Webster has underscored scenes and lines which pertain to the modern world conflict. Macbeth is, like all tyrants, an obscene character, torn by misgivings and fear, a liar, a despoiler of women and children, a callous murderer, driven from crime to crime until all the world unites to defeat him. His final downfall, therefore, has more than casual significance, evidencing as it does the ultimate and inevitable restoration of freedom from fear to bloodied Scotland.

* * *

Mr. Evans' diction, his control of his voice and body, all the factors which make him an outstanding interpreter of Shakespeare, were never more deftly used than in this play. Miss Anderson, too, brings to life a plastic, three-dimensional mate in murder. Staats' Cotsworth's Banquo is fresh and pleasing. Herbert Rudley's Macduff becomes a commanding figure in the fight for liberation. The Malcolm of Ralph Clanton rises like a gust of new wind at the play's end. And many of the other roles are excellently done: William Hansen makes the most of the drunken porter, little Richard Tyler acts like a veteran as Macduff's baby son. The witches, one of whom is male by persuasion, form horrid shadows against the colorful background of their den.

* * *

Samuel Leve has created settings which, rising perpendicularly from the stage, are never stark in the sombre overlay of many other "Macbeths." An oversimplification of scene changes in the second act tends to distract one from the general tone of realism with which this entire production is invested. But Mr. Leve's theory of "Macbeth" is successful, by and large—his handling of Banquo's ghost exactly right, making the entire scene become the aberration of a tortured assassin's mind.

* * *

There is more than casual entertainment value in this sterling "Macbeth." Historically, it exposes the failure of violence to overthrow the will of the righteous. Psychologically, it reveals how the inner man, no matter how convinced of his power, suffers the cancerous pains of remorse, no matter how cruelly ambitious and how free from fear he once may have been. Although "Macbeth" is a play of slashed throats and clashing armies, it is subtle as well—and in the present version an example of the theatre at the high noon of all its powers.

Soviet Airman on Screen

Valeri Chkalov and his Commander Alioshin in the new Soviet film story of the world-famous aviator's life, "Wings of Victory," opening tonight at the Stanley Theatre.

Soviet Music Concert

In her piano recital at Town Hall this evening, Paul Ruvinska will feature several first performances of Soviet compositions. Two excerpts from the Romeo and Juliet Suite by Prokofieff and the Toccata by Khachatourian (Soviet Armenian composer.) will have their American premieres on Miss Ruvinska's program.

'Volga' in Newark

"Volga-Volga," the Soviet musical comedy featuring Lubov Orlova and Igor Ilinsky, is now at the Little Theatre, 562 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. The film, directed by Gregory Alexandrov, is one of the Soviet movie industry's first major musical comedy achievements. On the same program is "Stalin Speaks."

JUDITH ANDERSON

HEALTH ADVICE

Care of Baby And His Skin

The tender skin of the infant needs special care. It is not yet ready to withstand as much hard usage as that of an adult. Right after birth, the baby's skin is thoroughly cleansed with oil, or he is given a bath with mild soap and warm water and then he is oiled. This is then repeated daily. After birth, it is best to cover the scalp with petroleum jelly in order to soften any crusts there may be. The next day, this is thoroughly washed off with warm water and mild soap. The scalp is then well dried without much rubbing.

The water bath is the more frequent procedure, but some authorities believe that it leads to a severe skin infection more often than do the oil cleansings. They therefore advocate that infants should receive only oil baths during the first two or three weeks of their existence.

The daily soap and warm water bath is continued as the infant grows older. The body should be thoroughly soaped and then all soap well washed off. The skin is patted dry. Rubbing should be avoided. Dusting powder is then sprinkled liberally into the folds of the skin to prevent chafing.

Among common disorders of the skin in babies is diaper rash. Symptoms are soreness, redness, and scales where the diaper fits. It is caused by the formation of ammonia in the diaper. Some physicians hold that if the baby eats much meat, fish, and eggs, the protein in these foods contributes to ammonia formation. Others maintain that it is brought about by a type of germ in the urine that causes a chemical reaction.

In such cases, after such urination or bowel movement, the diaper should be removed as soon as discovered, and the area cleansed with cotton and a solution of a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking soda in a pint of warm water. Then, the area should be covered with boric acid ointment, which may be obtained at the drug store, and this left on until the next change becomes necessary.

Most important in the treatment of diaper rash is the handling of the diapers after the usual washing and boiling. They should be soaked in a boric acid solution made up by dissolving one-half pound of boric acid to each gallon of water. This solution may be used several times.

A disease quite serious in the new-borne baby is impetigo. This is a very catching ailment that starts with little blisters and these later have pus. It is serious because it may cause a severe infection in young infants. Treatment should be advised by a doctor. Babies are quite liable to develop boils. They are prevented by avoiding scratching or scraping their tender skins.

Ringing Jane

Sponsored by Allen Boretz and William Schorr in association with Alfred Bloomingdale, "Ring Around Elizabeth," the new play by Charl Armstrong, with Jane Cowl in the starring role, will have its premiere this Monday night, November 17, at the Playhouse Theatre.

Miss Cowl's supporting cast includes McKay Morris, Herbert Yost, Diantha Pattison, Katharine Bard, Barry Sullivan, Marilyn Erskine, Katharine Emmett, Lea Penman, Edwin Cooper, Ruth Chorpenning and Gilbert O. Herman.

WAY DOWN EAST

By MIKE QUIN

WHAT is the difference between Communism and fascism? Aren't they equally opposed to democracy?

Not many months ago they were being called "communazis," and newspapers described them as one and the same thing. Communism was called Russian fascism, and fascism was called German or Italian Communism.

Most of that talk has ceased since the Nazi invasion of Russia. But the confusion still lurks in the back of American minds. I don't think the average American has any clear idea of what these words mean.

MIKE QUIN

First let's take Communism. What the Russian people did when they overthrew the Czar was to take all industries, railroads, mines, factories, etc., out of private ownership and make them the collectively owned, democratically operated property of the people.

There wasn't much industry in Russia to take over and the private owners sabotaged and wrecked most of it before the people were able to make the change. Thus the great industries of Russia today were not seized by the people but were built by the people, democratically, collectively.

Now let's take fascism. Before the Nazi dictatorship was clamped down in Germany, the people, through unions and democratic organizations were demanding a larger share in what their labor produced, and a democratic voice in industry. This of course was Communistic. Many people were openly proposing Communism. A million people voted Communist at the polls.

It was to suppress this growing demand that the wealthy industrial owners and bankers of Germany called in Hitler and financed the Nazi organization to seize power. This they admit, and there is no controversy about it.

All this, of course, solved no problems. The rich were richer than ever and the poor were poorer than ever. German capital could see no other out than to blame everything on foreign countries and launch a war of loot and plunder.

Thus it should be clear that Communism and fascism are exact opposites of each other.

But where does democracy fit into the picture?

Democracy is the right of freeborn men to govern themselves. Freeborn men governing themselves are not apt to sit down in the midst of super-abundance and starve.

Having created a civilization based on giant industries and mass production, democracy has nowhere else to go but toward giving the people a larger share in the abundance their labor produces, and a more democratic voice in private industry.

This is not Communism, but it does certainly tend in the direction of Communism. And it might as well be understood now that when you have created abundance there is only one thing to do and that is make it available to the people. And all steps in that direction are Communistic in trend.

When this point is reached, billionaire industrialists lose interest in democracy and try to abolish it completely and substitute their own dictatorship—fascism.

On the European continent, many industrialists acted as fifth columnists and sold out their countries to Hitler for those reasons. That doesn't mean all American and British industrialists would do the same, because as well as being capitalists they are bitter rivals of German capitalism and would be either ruined or reduced to insignificance if Hitler wins. So they'll fight. Many of them have got to be watched closely, but on the whole, they'll fight.

Main burden of responsibility, however, falls on labor and the common people who stand to lose everything if Hitler wins. We are fighting for the right of America to shape its own destiny through democracy. The British people are fighting for the same right. The Russian people are fighting for the same right.

The above facts should make it clear why the labor unions of America cannot take an attitude of "leave it to George," so far as this fight is concerned. They must take an active and leading role, for fundamentally this is a fight against international strikebreakers.

'Peter VICTORY Cacchione'

Words by MAT SMITH
(*Sung to the tune of "Casey Jones"*)

The people on the subway lines
From work were riding home,
To cast their vote
For Cacchione—
Some thought they were alone—
But Brooklyn is a fighting town,
The workers all know Pete
And now we're sittin' pretty
In a City Council seat.

CHORUS:
Cacchione
Used to be a soldier
Cacchione
Was once a railroad man
Cacchione
Knew what the people wanted
And now he's gonna get it
As a Councilman!

Our Dodgers won the pennant
But they lost the Series games,
And all of Brooklyn
Moaned 'n' groaned
For thirty-seven days—
November 4th it came around,
It was election day—
And now we're feelin' better
'Cause we won the fray!

REPEAT CHORUS
The job ahead is mighty big,
But not too big for Pete,
He's gotta weld
The people
So that Hitler can be beat;
He will even have to fight against
The tricks of Tammany—
But don't forget his middle name
Is VIC-TO-RY!

REPEAT CHORUS

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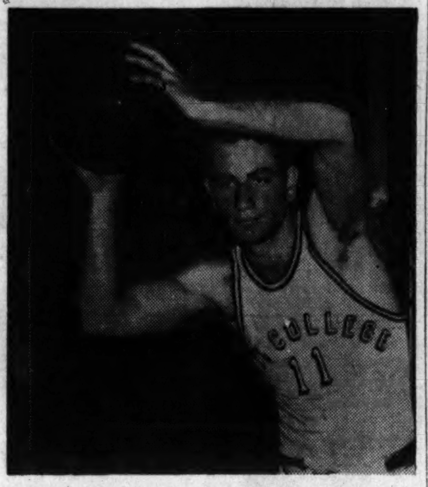
Looks Like THE Year for CCNY In Basketball



Bill Holzman, last year's spark CCNY basketplug for the ball team, is back and prospects are bright for a Lavender special on the court.

Fine Sophs Bolster All City Duo of Last Year as Holmen Aim to Displace LIU on Court

By LESTER RODNEY

"Wait'll the basketball season!" CCNY students would vengefully call out to their gloating NYU brethren in the days when they met on the football field and the Violet plastered the Lavender.

For with all due tribute to the courage, fighting spirit and small-school-schedule efficiency of Benny Friedman's football team, CCNY in the field of sports is a basketball school first and foremost.

From the crowded Garden balcony comes a tingling lift no other school's following can quite duplicate—for there's a unique pride by City students and alumni in the brand of ball put on by the kids who weave and pass to shoot so brilliantly in the style that has become the hallmark of Nat Holman's CCNY fives.

There's no other school that brings quite the same tingling lift to the Garden as CCNY when the Allegeroos pour from the crowded balcony — there's no bench where the substitutes jump up quite so ecstatically to greet the warriors on the floor when the final gun goes off with the big electric scoreboard showing CCNY ahead. For there's a unique pride by City College students and alumni in the brand of ball put on by the kids who weave and pass and shoot so brilliantly in the Nat Holman manner. There's a little more of the feeling of "our team" for the boys who have to make those same tough marks, who come from the same neighborhoods, who are generally younger and often have a tough time staying in school.

But on to this year's team. There are several holdovers and some absentees from the team that came so fast last season and finished third in the National Tourney. But before we even mention one name let it be said that this team has the makings of the best in the city, and in basketball the best in New York City is not too unlikely to be the best in the land, as witness LIU's championship of last season.

In addition to the loss of Al Winograd by graduation, there have been three other defections from the squad since practice opened. Gerson, number one center, and Fishman, number two man, got jobs and left school, as did Marty Scheinkman, a semi-regular.

BUT—back for action is little Red Holzman, the magnificent all round sparkplug of last year's team. Floor leader, feeder, fighter and brilliant scorer when need be. Quite likely the leading player in the city this year, a great start toward any championship. Working with him at the forward post will be Claude Phillips, lightning cutting and deadly shooting Negro forward who as a sophomore last year combined with Holzman to give CCNY the highest scoring duo in its long and glorious basketball history. This pair should be all it was last year and more with an added year of experience.

A newcomer will most likely take over the center post vacated by Gerson and Fishman, and this Mr. Shinkarik, who averaged 13 points with the freshmen last year and played a whale of a floor and backboard game, is rated a potential Bernie Fliegal. He would have been used extensively in any case and his performances in practice indicate that he is pretty much ready.

The boy they'll all be watching will be young Leo Levine, the boy from Clinton who hit the nets for something like 20 points a game with the great freshman outfit of last year. He's been called by such judges of talent as LIU coach Clair Bee the sophomore of the city. Rounding out the first five according to present plans will be the veteran hustler Sam Deitchman, a keen floor man in the best Holman style.

This first five have speed to burn and tremendous potential scoring punch. It should be a treat to watch at all times, with the rate at which Shinkarik comes along determining just how great it can be. If he can handle the rebounds the way Gerson did everything will be wonderful.

There will be some unexpected help in the center department in the person of Dave Laub, a youngster who played two years ago and has returned grown to 6 foot 4 and much improved all around. Dave has late classes and can only work out with the team about three hours a week, but he may easily crash the first team before the season ends. With him on the unusually strong second team are Hertzberg, smooth member of last year's team who may yet move back to the first five; Miller, a sub of last year who is coming along fast, Edelstein and Drucker, two more of the excellent sophomore crop.

Rounding out the squad are Judenfriend, Militzok, Bill Levine and Joe Lauren, who as a freshman two years ago starred in the defeat of the NYU frosh. He had a very heavy schedule last year and didn't turn out, but now is rated a good player, as are the first three subs.

By and large this is a young team, but it's a talent laden team and if it can mesh early in the year it has a very good chance of carrying the CCNY banner two notches higher than last year's did. Right to the top.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
Presents
JOSEPH STAROBIN
Foreign Editor, New Masses
Japan's Next Step?
Showdown in the Far East
SATURDAY, NOV. 15th — 2:15 P.M.
WORKERS SCHOOL
50 E. 13th Street — Admission 25 Cents

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Michigan, Tulane, Northwestern Picked

SPORTS
DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941

'Fitness for Defense' Nite At Park

Tonight is "Be Fit for Defense" Night on the Central Park Mall, starting at 7 P.M.

Under the direction of Aline Marble, in charge of Woman's Recreation in the Defense Program, a series of athletic exhibitions will be given along with comments on the increasing availability of each sport and the importance of general fitness at this time.

Mayor LaGuardia will open the program with a brief talk. Demonstrating their sports will be many stars, including Jack Dempsey, golf champion Betty Jameson, Miss Marble herself, Sandor Glancz, table tennis champ, and cyclists and skaters. The CCNY basketball team will give a demonstration of the popular winter sport.

At the conclusion of the program Mayor LaGuardia will lead a hike down to 59th St., with everyone invited to join in.

Giants Work on Aerial Defense for Hall

The Football Giants today again will concentrate on improving their defense for the aerial attack Parker (Bullet) Hall is expected to fire for the Cleveland Rams when they tackle the Maramen Sunday in the Polo Grounds. Although extra time has been spent this week developing defensive formations for Hall's brilliant pitching, Coach Steve Owen isn't satisfied. He plans to have his two teams spend most of today's scheduled three-hour drill to the important assignments of stopping Hall's overhead offense.

The Giants engaged in a strenuous workout yesterday with stress on smoothing the offense for both teams in addition to the daily pass-defense practice. Dom Principe, who recovered rapidly from his jaw bruise last Sunday, apparently has captured the starting blocking berth from Leland Shaffer in the second backfield. Principe starred in the Detroit encounter until he became a casualty in a goal line stand against the intrepid Lions.

Demonstrates Tonite

Miss Betty Jameson, pretty golf champion, will show some of her technique tonight at the "Be Fit for Defense" exhibition on the mall at Central Park. Plans for more public golf links are part of the Recreation Program aiming to make everyone more fit for defense.

Raft of New Marks Submitted to AAU

A total of 193 records will be submitted by Chairman Paul R. Jordan to the delegates at the ty-tfihird annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union which will begin a three-day session tomorrow (Saturday, Nov. 15) at Philadelphia. All marks accepted automatically become American records.

For the first time in recent memory the men track and field athletes top the list with 66. Close behind are the women swimmers with 64 while the men swimmers are third with 53. Scattered marks also were set during the past year by women's track athletes, weight lifters, bobsledders and horseshoe pitchers.

In the point of numbers the chief individual performer is the 17-year old Hawaiian aquatic star, Bill Smith, who has 20. Runner-up to him in the men's division is Adolph Kiefer of the Chicago Towers Club, the Olympic backstroke champion, who has 15

The mermaid leaders are all from the Women's Swimming Association of New York. They are Gloria allen with 19, Lorraine Fischer with 11 and Helene Rains with 10.

From the standpoint of quantity the 1941 list cannot compare with the record total of 322 that was presented to the convention last year. However from the standpoint of quality the current tabulation has few to equal it.

Six track and field athletes and two relay teams turned in performances that will later be forwarded—if accepted by the AAU to the International Amateur Athletic Federation as world marks. They include Harold Davis with 10.2 for 100 meters; Grover Klemmer with 46 flat for 400 meters and 46.4 for 440 yards; Fred Walcott with 13.7 for 120 yard hurdles, 13.7 for 110 meter hurdles, 22.3 for 200 meter hurdles and 22.5 for 220 yards hurdles; Cornelius Wamerdam with 15 feet 5¾ inches for the pole vault; Les Steers with 6 feet 11 inches for the high jump; Archie Harris with 174 feet 8¾ inches for the discus throw and the University of alifornia with 3:09.4 for the mile relay and 7:34.5 for the two mile relay.

The two top-notch men swimmers, Smith and Kiefer, also have turned in marks that will go on to the internation swimming federation as world records. Smith has clipped two of Jack Medica's free style figures with 2:07.7 for 220 yards and 4:38.5 for 440 yards. Kiefer has erased three of his own marks from the books as he was clocked for the back stroke in 57.8 for 100 yards, 2:23 for 200 meters and 5:10.5 for 400 meters.

The Dempseys Reconciled

Jack Dempsey, reunited with his wife, is shown dancing with Mrs. Dempsey at the Stork Club.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's on notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE presents "Of 'V' We Sing," new musical revue. 8:45 sharp. Dancing follows show. Adm. 55c plus tax. 133 West 44th St., N.Y.C.

OAKLEY JOHNSON, Daily Worker staff correspondent, brings you "News of the Eastern Front." Questions answered. Subs. 15c. Ausp.: Peoples Forum, 52 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M.

TONIGHT at 8:30
MIKE GOLD
— Topic —
Road to Victory
Presented by Fordham Forum
2413 Grand Concourse (188th) Bronx
Admission 35 Cents

DANCE
At CARAVAN HALL
110 E. 59th St. (E. of Park Ave.)
HANK MURRAY
and HIS ORCHESTRA
Friday Eve.—25c • Saturday Eve. 40c
Sunday Eve.—30c

MIKE GOLD at Fordham Forum on "Road to Victory." See box ad this page. Next Friday "Soviet Union: Fact and Fancy." Sender Garlin's analysis.

Tomorrow

JOSEPH STAROBIN speaks on Japan's Next Step? Showdown in the Far East at Workers School Forum, 50 E. 13th St., at 2:15 P.M. Admission 25c.

CELEBRATE CACCHIONE VICTORY at Red Wedding of Brownsville vet, Ben Davis, Jr. Officiating Del, Rodney and others of Daily Worker. Grand Ballroom. Watkins and Pitkin, Brooklyn. Ausp.: Abe Schwarts Branch, C.P.

Coming

MARXIST ANALYSIS of the week's news, by Joel Remes, member Workers School faculty. Sunday, Nov. 16th at 8:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 13th St. Admission 25c.

NEGRO IN MUSIC and Dance—Carleton Moss, Leadbelly, Josh White, dancers. New Dance Group, 17 W. 24th St. Subs. 50c. 8:30 P.M. Sunday, Nov. 16th.

CAMOUFLAGE COSTUME BALL. Thanksgiving Nite. Tito's Rhumbanos, Bechet's Swingsters. Murals, models — Manhattan Center. Advance $1.10—Bookshops, Grays, United American Artists, 33 W. 20th St.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCING taught in 3 hours, private lessons 12-10 P.M. daily. Marion, 2 E. 23rd St., cor. B'way. AL. 4-1386.

NEW DANCE GROUP, 17 W. 24th St. CH. 2-9291, forming creative dance and composition classes.

Manders Dodger Leader In Ground Gaining

The Brooklyn Football Dodgers hold a heavy edge over the Pittsburgh Steelers in the statistics released yesterday by the National Football League offices in Chicago Leading man for the Dodger troupe as it hits the Smoky City tomorrow morning for its big Sunday battle, is Clarence (Pug) Manders, the three-year veteran from Drake and the top ground-gainer in the cash-and-carry ranks.

This pile-driving fullback has knocked out 353 yards in 82 attempts for a 4.3 average and the closest man to Manders in the Steelers line-up is Dick Riffle, the clever runner from Albright who is playing his third year in the League. Dick has galloped for 243 yards in 60 attempts, an average of 4.1, and is seventh in the list of yard-eaters.

Tami Is Favored Tonite

Bronx Youngster Seen Beating Lesnevich for Title

The gang-busters are ready. Tami is ready. And the Bronx is ready. . . . And Madison Square Garden will resound to the hurrahs as Tami Mauriello and Gus Lesnevich square off for their 15-round battle tonite for the light-heavyweight championship of the world.

The slugging Bronx youngster has been made a 7-5 choice over the Cliffside, N. J., veteran, who won the crown abdicated by Billy Conn, when he beat Mauriello some weeks ago in a close fight that saw the Bronx Bomber finish fast after being floored for a nine count in the second round.

Sez Rodney:

Tami to turn the tables on Gus with a knockout around the 8th round. He learned a lot from the first fight and is constantly improving. At 175 he hits very hard and should end the very brief reign of Lesnevich.

But if there are any knockdowns in this fight it will be Lesnevich who will hear the ref tolling the ominous count above his head as he struggles off the floor.

Tami has declared that he is going to come out slugging early in this fight, and if he does that we may see a repetition of the Belloise fight when Tami let loose his thunderbolt rights and had Steve on the canvas before he could get his bearings straight.

And although it may not come that fast, it looks as if that may be the pattern of this fight. Tami has far more ammunition than his opponent. . . . His right hand has strewn 22 fighters on the canvas in the two short years he has been in the ring.

What he lacked was the necessary experience and proper protection against a left. . . . He has added both to his arsenal since.

Tami told us the other day that he was in the best shape he has ever been in. He has trained diligently and under the watchful eye of trainer Al Silvani has come up with a defence for a left hook.

If that is so, then Tami will be the new champ tomorrow morning. . . . And that's the way this writer is picking it. . . . We watched Lesnevich go through his paces the other day at the Pioneer Gym, and he looked slightly sluggish and was being hit just a wee bit too often.

He won't be able to fight that way against the murderous right of the Italian kid. . . . It seldom takes more than one clip on the button to put the lights out, and even though Lesnevich is a crafty vet, he will find Tami's thunderbolt's coming too often to escape. . . .

So it's Mauriello, and around the 11th or 12th round, he should put the present champ away and don the mantle himself.—N. L.

How They Shape Up

LESNEVICH		MAURIELLO
26 years old	Age	21 years old
175 pounds	Weight	175 pounds
5 ft. 9½ in.	Height	5 ft. 11 in.
40 in.	Chest (Normal)	40 in.
43 in.	Chest (Exp.)	43¼ in.
70 inches	Reach	70 inches
16 inches	Neck	16 inches
14 inches	Biceps	13 inches
12¼ inches	Forearm	11½ inches
7½ inches	Wrist	7¼ inches
12 inches	Fist	11½ inches
31½ inches	Waist	31½ inches
22 inches	Thigh	22 inches
16 inches	Calf	15 inches
9 inches	Ankle	9½ inches

FBI Believes Chemical Plant Blast Accidental

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13 (UP).—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents announced today they were convinced that the explosion which killed four men at the Western Powder Co., Edwards, Ill., was accidental.

George Devaults, plant superintendent, said he believed a spark started the explosion at the Corning Mill. A press mill was destroyed also. Devaults said he would examine the wreckage to find the source of the spark.

Nat Sees Notre Dame Upset, Lions, NYU Trimmed Here Tom'w

Ye Friday Picker Also Likes CCNY Over Brooklyn, Minnesota and Duquesne to Stay Unbeaten vs. Iowa, Mississippi State

By Nat Low

After last week's miracles on the nation's grids, nothing that happens this Saturday can or will surprise the average football fan.

There wasn't one person in the land who could have called that Fordham-Pitt thing of last week. . . . It's just one of those things that comes along every so often in the mad whirl of sports, and makes the business as interesting as it is.

But alas and alack there can be no time for nostalgia. . . . Last week is last week and here it is game time again and the big ones are breathing down our neck.

So with dispatch and alacrity, we shall hereby plunge right into the business of pickin' 'em this week.

Now let's see, a little check-up on past performances. . . . This is our fifth week and the twenty games on the card will make an even hundred that we have masterminded.

As of today we have clipped them for 55 right, 22 wrong, and 3 ties, which after much complicated higher match and some calculus, turns out to be a percentage of .714. Now while that isn't the ball of fire to be expected of a writer who has the advantage of applying dialectics to his pickings, it nevertheless is better than most of the writers on the capitalist press. . . . Stanley Woodward for instance, the expert of the Herald Tribune, and president of the Football Writers Association, has hit the mark for a mere .688, which is pretty typical. . . . So that's some solace . . .

Now for this week's games. . . . We'll start with a quick-kick . . . Columbia-Michigan. . . . Its going to be a battle of passers up at Baker Field. Paul Governali and the much heralded Tom Kuzma will be in there flinging. . . . Governali's record for the season is superior to that of the Michigan soph, but Tom has a better line up front and greater reserves. . . . Michigan has the far better defensive team, having held their opponents to a maximum of ONE touchdown a game. . . . Even the powerhouses of Minnesota and Northwestern have not been able to tally more than 7 points. . . . The Wolverines have lost but one game, and that to the nation's only unbeaten team, Minnesota. . . . And that adds up to a victory . . . yes, its **MICHIGAN.**

NYU-Tulane . . . NYU will have a fine BASKETBALL team this season, no kidding . . . **TULANE.**

CCNY-Brooklyn . . . This is the tenth meeting of these densely populated schools. . . . Lou Oshins is a nice guy, and Brooklyn is the borough that elected Pete Cacchione, and where the Dodgers won the pennant and where I live, but all these things will not deter me from my objectivity. . . . The Lavender is having a pretty good season, and with Hal Aronson back, they will do the trick . . . **CCNY.**

Notre Dame-Northwestern. . . . Ahem, here goes our clean slate. . . . The Irish are unbeaten, albeit tied. . . . And they have a certain Mr. Bertilli tossing the pigskin around as if it belonged to him. . . . But the Wildcats have Mr. DeCorrevant, and they held Minnesota to a ONE point victory. . . . So here goes the Irish record. . . . **NORTHWESTERN.**

Manhattan-Holy Cross. . . . The Jaspers were slightly sluggish against Boston U. last week, and Holy Cross has lost but two games, to tough Syracuse and unbeaten Mississippi. . . . So it's **HOLY CROSS.**

Minnesota-Iowa. . . . The Gophers are the only major team unbeaten and untied. . . . They have knocked off the best in the land week after week with a pulverizing running attack. . . . But Iowa is tough and should make this close. . . . MINNESOTA.

Army-Penn. . . . Penn is one of the top teams in the East, the loss to Navy being their only one. . . . The way they took Columbia last week presages evil doings against Army. . . . **PENN.**

Harvard-Brown. . . . Mr. Dick Harlow has a tricky, hard-tackling team up at Cambridge. . . . They knocked off Army last week, which should give you an idea. . . . **HARVARD.**

Syracuse-Colgate. . . . The "Y" formation and the reversed center and Tommy Maines, Bunky Morris and Bob Heald take the Red Raiders. . . . **SYRACUSE.**

Cornell-Dartmouth. . . . Very close, but it's **CORNELL.** . . . Yale-Princeton. . . . The Tigers' heavier line eaks one out. . . . **PRINCETON.** . . . Boston College-Tennessee. . . . Boston College has a high-scoring outfit, which was good enough to trim Temple 31-0. . . . So they also trim Tenn. . . . **BOSTON COLLEGE.**

Duquesne-Mississippi State. . . . Duquesne is unbeaten, and remain unbeaten. . . . **DUQUESNE.** . . . Pitt-Nebraska. . . . Charged by their victory over the Rams, Mr. Edgar Jones leads his boys to further glory. . . . **PITT.**

Duke-North Carolina. . . . The Blue Devils have beaten everybody in sight, and now it's Carolina. . . . **DUKE.**

Alabama-Georgia Tech. . . . 'Bama beat mighty Tulane last week, which makes them awfully good. . . . **ALABAMA.** . . . Texas-TCU. . . . No contest. . . . **TEXAS.**

Texas A&M-Rice. . . . Easily, **TEXAS A&M.** . . . Ohio-State-Illinois. . . . **OHIO STATE.** . . . Stanford-Washington State. . . . The Indians cinch the Rose Bowl. **STANFORD.**

Battered NYU Preps Defense For Tulane

A long defensive dummy scrimmage took up the entire practice session at Ohio Field as the New York University varsity squad drilled for its game with Tulane University. Coach Stevens made several line experiments in order to drill his second and third string players and prepare them for possible replacement duty. Coach Stevens had the linemen working on the blocking machine and tackling dummy in advance of the dummy scrimmage. The backs worked on pass defense and on kicking.

Ross Cherico varsity right guard will be a definite loss to the starting eleven. He sustained a knee injury in the Missouri game and has been taking treatments all week but will not be in shape for Tulane. He will be replaced in the starting guard slot by Lou Tisch, 1?8-pound converted tackle. Tisch and Nick Fortiages, the left guard have been selected as co-captains for the Tulane game.

Jack Ryan, a senior and right tackle is a doubtful starter. Ryan sprained his left ankle against Missouri. Irvin Kintisch, a sophomore who has started for the Violet in some of the earlier games will be at right tackle.

Coach Stevens will rely on the same backfield that he used a week ago with Jack Barmak calling the signals at quarterback, Roxy Finn at right half back, Jimmy Tighe at fullback and either Joe Frank or Wyatt Teubert at left half. Len Bates, veteran fullback, was in uniform and took part in the dummy scrimmage but he is still bothered by his shoulder injury.

Wyatt Teubert, the team's leading ground gainer with 188 yards on 51 carries may replace Frank as a last minute shift at left halfback. Frank has completed 33 out of 78 passes for 345 yards this year. Teubert has outkicked Frank and has proven better in running. Frank has gained 137 yards on 66 carries.

Annenberg's Request for Parole Denied by Gov't

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—Justice Department officials said today that M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher serving a three-year prison term for income tax evasion, had been denied a second request for parole.

Annenberg began his sentence in the Lewisburg, Pa., prison July 22, 1940, after being convicted on a charge of evading approximately $8,000,000 in taxes.

WANT-ADS

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(Minimum 10 words)

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(Manhattan)

17TH, 112 E. (Apt. 5W). Nicely furnished, reasonable, elevator. GR. 5-8980.

76TH, 141 E. Cozy, single, kitchen privileges, ring middle bell.

137TH, 606 W. (2A). Attractive, front studios, housekeeping, water, $4.00 up.

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